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# DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS



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VOL. IX

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 14, 1921

No. 11

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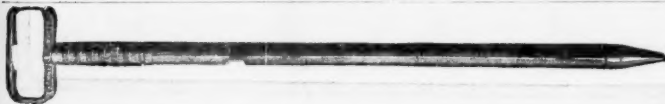
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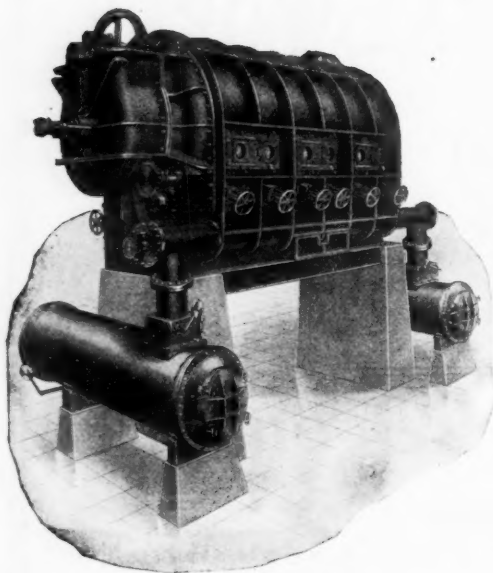
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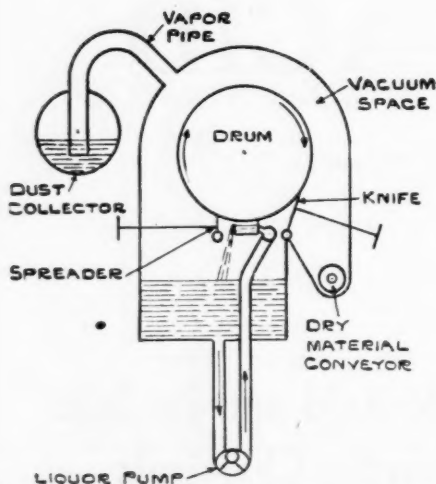
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# DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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### WHAT THE EXPOSITION TEACHES

A miniature city of pagodas stretches before the eye of the visitor entering the Armory of the Eighth Coast Artillery, this week, each booth typifying the progress made in some branch of the chemical industry during the war years and since. It was a happy idea on the part of the managers to present the myriad exhibits on one floor. The effect is more impressive than was the case in former expositions when the space limits required the use of three or four floors, giving a restricted view of the show. The phenomenal ramifications of the industry are better appreciated when one sees the Exposition at a glance, just as a regiment impresses its size, strength and power more effectively when seen en masse than if viewed by companies.

In reviewing the world's progress during the last fifty years we naturally think of those inventions which have contributed to our personal comfort and which are observable in every-day life—the telephone, automobile, electric light—and overlook the vast field of chemistry where the development has been equally important to our welfare, but not so spectacular. In the seclusion of the laboratory the chemist has worked out problems for national safety and developed processes for industrial progress which are to be seen at the Exposition in concrete form as products that testify to the ingenuity and efficiency of the American scientist. The exhibits could be studied profitably the year round in a permanent museum, but every one should devote a day at least to a survey of the general progress made in pharmaceuticals to protect the public health, in dyes to give stimulating color to a drab world, in coal-tar intermediates with which the most powerful explosives can be made, in perfumes to please the senses, in anaesthetics to alleviate pain, and in industrial chemicals which make numerous other industries possible.

### WAGES AND COST OF PRODUCTION

Women and children form a large part of Japanese factory labor. Even in coal mines in one district 40 per cent of the labor is female. The women and young girls are gathered from country districts and housed in factory boarding houses where they are fed on boiled rice chiefly. The hours of work are 12 to 13 in most industries. Wages have not risen in proportion to the cost of living and are extremely low compared with standards in England or on the Continent. Adult male workers receive about 75 cents per day on an average and the highest wages paid are about \$1.75 per day.

The tendency to employ children is apparent in Germany also. The relaxation in the control of the



employment of children began with the recent war when they were called upon to take the positions made vacant by the repeated calls for troops which stripped the industrial centers. The situation has continued unchanged owing to the enormous losses in battle and the reluctance of employers to pay higher wages. The laws are so easily evaded and the fines imposed are so light that manufacturers are not deterred from continuing the practice of employing children in all possible capacities.

India, which manufactures proprietary medicines to some extent and is ambitious to build up a chemical industry, has a maximum working day of 12 hours for men, 11 hours for women and 6 hours for children between the ages of 9 and 14 years. The day on which a boy completes his fourteenth year he may work 12 hours a day. These regulations under the Indian Factories Act apply only to mills employing 50 or more. Workers in smaller factories are not protected, and factory inspection is not strict.

These three countries with populations so large that manual labor is always available at low wages are producing products that compete with American industries in our home markets. Production costs are so low in Japan and Germany that chemicals, for illustration, can be shipped to the United States and sold at lower prices than the cost of manufacture in this country. The American wage earner could not live on the wages paid in Germany or Japan, and would not attempt to retrench and live as do the underpaid workers in those countries. To offset the difference in the cost of production due to low wages is the main problem which faces Congress, but other questions enter into the situation as in the case of German dyes which would be imported in sufficient quantities to supply the entire American market at prices below the cost of production here, were it not for the dye license provisions of the Emergency Tariff Act.

#### THE VANILLIN SUIT

The suit of Morana, Incorporated, against Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, marks the opening step to determine the practical legality of the licensing system operating under the Fordney Emergency Tariff Act. Morana has petitioned the Washington court for a writ of mandamus against the Secretary of the Treasury, commanding the latter to issue a license to the essential oil house permitting them to import one thousand pounds of vanillin. The petitioner claims that the American price is excessive and that a combination between certain American manufacturers and foreign producers exists, the chief purpose of which is to maintain a high price. It is claimed that vanillin can be imported from Europe at a much cheaper price but that the petitioner is prevented from bringing in this item because of the refusal of the Treasury Department to issue him a license, and consequently the Government becomes a factor in assisting a manufacturer to raise prices to an unfair level.

About a year ago, the price of vanillin was 85c

per ounce. To-day it stands at 50c per ounce as named here by American manufacturers. For the past four months, the Emergency Tariff has been in effect and no foreign vanillin, except that which came in on license issued prior to May 27th last, has been imported. Still during the four months noted, the American makers have made no advance in price. True, oil of cloves has moved down from \$2.40 a year ago, to-day standing at about \$1.75. The past few weeks, however, has seen clove oil rise from \$1.25 to \$1.75, but vanillin has been held unchanged at 50c by American makers. This price is certainly not excessive in view of the cost of manufacture. If Morana intends to base its fight on the "fair price and quality" issue of the license system, vanillin certainly does not appear to be the best case which might have been selected. It is only one of several thousands of chemical products which can be made in Europe cheaper—when figured on a basis of American gold—than in the United States, owing to comparatively cheap labor abroad and the shattered condition of European exchange rates. The vanillin case reverts back to the same old issue. Are we going to have an American synthetic chemical industry at all? If we are, we must protect it; if not, then open the gates and Europe will do the rest. Morana's suit, however, is a good thing as it will bring the matter to a definite settlement and give the trade some idea where it stands on the license issue question.

Public sentiment toward Union labor will suffer a sharp reaction if Samuel Gompers continues to condone the pillage and bloodshed by striking miners in the Mingo district of West Virginia. Full of false courage due to imbibing freely of moonshine whiskey these men defy the local, state and Federal authorities. They failed to heed President Harding's warning for them to disperse and obey the laws. Does Gompers believe that he is helping the miners' cause by advocating rebellion?

Sam Gompers blaming the American manufacturers for falling prices and curtailed production and unemployment is almost as logical as the little boy who blamed his tummy ache on his mother because she made the raspberry jam he purloined from the pantry shelf.

One of the Chicago apparatus manufacturers at the show was overheard to say: "Of course I am prejudiced in favor of the Middle West, but wouldn't it be a good idea to hold the Exposition in New York City?"

Up to the time of going to press, no question has been raised at the many sessions of the various Sections of the A. C. S. that nearly approaches in interest the thrilling inquiry regarding the biology of the whale which Dr. Allen Rogers asked the members at a previous meeting.

It is predicted that Chemical Exposition up in the Bronx this year will be most gratifying to all exhibitors who are anxious to give away samples. Ain't it the truth, Mawruss?

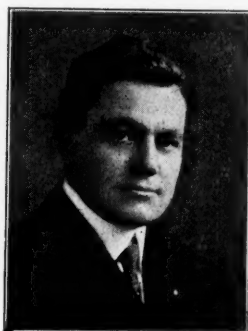
## Master Key Industry on Display

*Senator Lenroot, Dr. Herty and Brigadier-General Fries Emphasize the Importance of Developing the Chemical Industry for National Defense—Attendance Exceeds Previous Years*



**Bernhard C. Hesse**

Member Advisory Com. Chem. Exposition  
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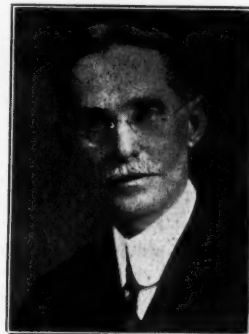
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**Chas. H. Herty**

Member Advisory Com. Chem. Exposition

**N**ATIONAL defense through scientific preparedness rather than armament was the keynote in the formal opening of the Seventh Annual Exposition of Chemical Industries in the 8th Regiment Armory, on Monday. "We can be prepared to defend ourselves at practically no cost by the encouragement and development of the chemical industry," said Senator Irvine L. Lenroot in his address at the formal opening on Monday evening. Dr. Chas. H. Herty, chairman of the advisory committee of the exposition, and Brigadier-General Amos A. Fries, of the Chemical Warfare Service, emphasized the same point in their addresses at the opening meeting, pointing out the accomplishments of the United States in scientific warfare and the hope that this valuable work might be continued through adequate protection of the industry.

### Unprecedented First-Day Crowd

The doors of the exposition were forced open half an hour before the scheduled time by the largest crowd which had yet attended the first day of any of the expositions. Estimates of the crowd vary rather widely but all agree in placing the number well into the thousands. Large numbers of foreign visitors who were in the city for the meeting of the American Chemical Society last week stayed over for the exposition and were interested visitors at the various booths. Sir William Pope and the delegation of English and Canadian chemists which accompanied him were prominent as well as the delegation of some 150 from Latin America. Especially noticeable in the crowds was the large number of ladies attending.

The exhibits this year fully bear out the expectations of visitors in variety and good taste in composition. The booths do not show quite the great elaborateness of previous expositions and a rather decided inclination toward simplicity has shown itself. The effectiveness of the individual booths has not been sacrificed, however, by the omission of the heavy machinery exhibits of last year. The artistic exhibit of the largest of the chemical firms, the Allied Chemical and Dye Corp., is unquestionably the most striking in design, made up as it is by the exhibits of its constituent companies arranged in Egyptian style in a dozen or so booths in

the center of the immense hall. The other individual exhibits, four hundred in number, was each striking in itself.

The arrangement of the entire exposition on a single floor called forth much favorable comment. The addresses arranged by the management have been well attended and the lecture hall in the basement of the armory was far superior to those which have been available for the purpose before.

Monday's programme included motion pictures of iron mining and the manufacture of abrasives at Niagara Falls, followed by the address of welcome by Dr. Herty, addresses by Senator Lenroot and General Fries. Tuesday afternoon the session was devoted to a symposium on crushing, grinding and pulverizing at which H. F. Kleinfeldt, of Abbe Engineering Co., S. B. Kanowitz, of Raymond Bros., L. H. Sturtevant, of the Sturtevant Mill Co., M. I. Dorfan and H. Schiffin, of the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., and G. W. Repetti, of the Dorr Co., were heard. Following this the first of the "four-minute speakers," J. Merritt Matthews, introduced what was probably the most popular feature of the programme by his talk on the "Future Chemical America." H. Austin, of Ernest Scott & Co., on "Solvent Extraction of Edible Fats and Oils," R. H. McLain, of the General Electric Co., on handling materials, and W. H. Dickerson, of Industrial Waste Products Co., on utilizing waste products, illustrated by motion pictures, completed the afternoon programme.

### Argues for Chemical Preparedness

The address of Representative Fred S. Purnell opened the evening session Tuesday. He argued for chemical preparedness as opposed to armament. An interesting programme of moving pictures was also shown Tuesday evening. By the courtesy of the Bureau of Mines, pictures of the transportation and storage of iron ore, asbestos from mine to finished products, and the dredging of anthracite coal were shown. The Economy Engineering Co. presented a picture illustrating the saving to be effected by improved methods of handling materials in industry. The mining of sulfur in Texas was shown by courtesy of the Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. The extraction of radium from carnotite attracted wide at-

tention. The du Pont dye making operations formed the subject for an interesting film as well as the making of soap and the mine rescue methods of the Bureau of Mines.

#### Recovery of Waste Materials

The afternoon session in the Auditorium on Wednesday was given over to a series of talks on evaporation and drying. The leading speaker was E. G. Rippel of the Buffalo Foundry and Machine Co., who talked on the "Recovery of Some Waste Materials Made Possible by Vacuum Drying and Evaporating." H. S. Landell of Proctor & Schwartz gave an unusually effective talk on "Drying and Drying Problems." "Special Problems for Enameled Evaporators" was the topic discussed by Max Donauer of the Elyria Enameled Products Co., which was followed by A. E. Stacey, Jr., of the Carrier Engineering Corp. on "the Relation of Atmospheric Conditions to Chemical Processes." "Drying With Moist Air," was the subject discussed by Arthur B. Stonex of the Hunter Dry Kiln Co. A. W. Lissauer of the W. L. Fleischer & Co. spoke on "Drying as an Air Conditioning Problem." "Spray Drying" was discussed by W. H. Dickerson of the Industrial Waste Products Co. J. D. Stein represented the Grinnell Co. and gave his contribution to the symposium on "Atmospheric Drying by Means of Compartment, Tunnel and Continuous Belt Conveyor Dryers With Some Practical Applications."

Other speakers at this session included Robert V. Cook of the Chemical Equipment Co., on the "Criss-Cross Evaporator," J. S. Chen of the J. P. Devine Co., on "Vacuum as Applied to Industry," and H. Austin of Ernest Scott & Co., on "Evaporation." In the midst of the session, H. E. Howe, one of the four-minute speakers, gave a rousing talk on "Shall America Have an Independent Industry?" The evening meeting on Wednesday heard Thomas Walker Page, chairman of the U. S. Tariff Commission, on the "Chemical Industries and the Tariff." Mr. Page was followed by the series of moving pictures. The four-minute speaker Wednesday evening was Robert H. McKee on "The Marvels of Coal-Tar."

#### Paint and Varnish Day

Thursday has been set aside by the Exposition management as Paint and Varnish Day. Both sessions at the Auditorium on Thursday will be devoted exclusively to the consideration of paint and varnish problems, the afternoon symposium being opened by R. S. Perry, of Perry & Webster, Inc., on "Paint and Varnish Waste Control." H. A. Gardner of the Institute of Paint and Varnish Research will speak on "Reflection Factors on Industrial Paints."

Other speakers will include L. P. Nemzek of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., on "Laboratory Control"; Maximillian Toch, of Toch Bros., on "Rust, its Cause and Prevention"; Frank G. Breyer of the New Jersey Zinc Co., on "Physical Testing of Paints and Paint Materials"; F. P. Ingalls, of John W. Masury & Co., on "The Ideal Paint and Varnish Specification"; D. A. Kohr, of Lowe Brothers Co., on "Limitations of Standardization of Paint and Varnish Manufacture."

Dr. Herty will be the four-minute speaker at this session, talking on the "American Chemical and Dye Industry." "Save the Surface" Committee, headed by its chairman, Ernest T. Trigg, will be heard in the evening. G. P. Heckel, Secretary of the Paint Manufacturers' Assn. of the U. S., will speak in the evening on "What Is Paint?" H. G. Byers will be the four-minute speaker on "War Patriotism To-day." Moving pictures on making white lead, varnish and paints will complete the evening show.

The annual banquet of the Chemical Salesmen's As-

sociation will be held Thursday night at 7 o'clock at the Show. The speakers will be Richard H. Lee, counsel for the Associated Advertising Clubs on "Does It Pay To Be Honest?" and Jack Jones, sales manager of the Alexander Hamilton Institute on "Man Power in Selling."

#### The Ceramic Industry

On Friday at the Exposition, the chemical power plant and the ceramic industries will hold sway. A meeting of the American Ceramic Society will be held at 2 P.M. The speakers on the stone ware and clay working subjects will include: John G. Jones on "Business Conditions Relating to the Clay Working Industries"; P. C. Kingsbury, "The Importance of Chemical Stoneware in the Chemical Industries"; S. R. Scholes, "The Passing of King Methane"; Fred B. Jacobs on "Reducing Manufacturing Costs With Grinding Wheels"; F. H. Rhead, "Art Division Research Suggestions"; J. Spotts McDowell on "Refractories"; Charles F. Binns on "Porcelain for the Laboratory"; M. B. Greenough on "Heavy Clay Products Research."

The powder plant symposium will be opened by R. C. Beadle, editor of "Combustion." Other speakers will include, John Primrose of the Power Specialty Co., R. M. Gordon of the Solvay Process Co., D. S. Chamberlain of Distillation Industries, H. D. Savage of the Combustion Engineering Co., H. G. Barnhurst of the Fuller Engineering Co., and others. The evening motion pictures on Friday will combine coal and power films with ones on glassware, cement, and clay-working industries. The four-minute speakers will be Charles L. Parsons on the "Master Key Industry" in the afternoon and Charles Baskerville on "Dyes and Coal-Tar" in the evening.

#### Dye and Color Symposium

Able speakers are scheduled for the dye and color symposium on Saturday afternoon. W. P. Cohoe, F. E. Breithut, Charles T. Baylis and Williams Haynes, representing the dye industry; and S. L. Rothapfel, manager of the Capitol Theatre, speaking on the "Psychology of Color in the Motion Picture Theatre."

Motion pictures on Saturday evening will tell the stories of newsprint paper, du Pont dyes, Alsatian potash salts, dynamite and the mining of magnetic iron ore.

### Exposition Notes

Judging from progress at some booths at the show early in the week, they will be ready to display their wares about next Sunday morning.

The burning question of the week on the Interborough Subway. "How do you get to Kingsbridge Road and Jerome Avenue?"

At the display of the Allied Chemical, little Egypt was complete except for one thing. The group of dancers in ancient Egyptian costume, which it was rumored about the trade would be present to perform in the ancient Egyptian way, did not show up. Reported lost in the subway. Nevertheless, a group of widely-known American chemists spent a suspiciously long time hanging around the Allied booth for several evenings.

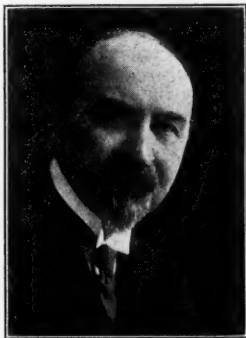
The original pistons of Dowmetal which were in the car with which Tommy Milton, American auto racing driver, won the 500 mile International Speedway Classic at Indianapolis recently, were on exhibition at the Dow booth.

The samples of tapioca and dextrine at Stein-Hall's look mighty good, but the best looking thing in the exhibit, particularly to one who has walked some miles

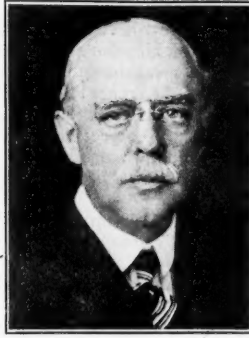


**M. C. Whitaker**

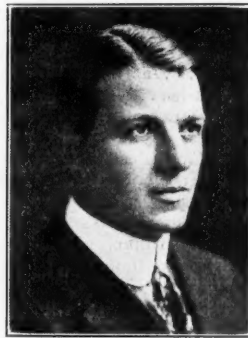
Member Advisory Com. Chem. Exposition  
Photo. by Gessford Photo by Underwood & Underwood

**L. H. Baekeland**

Member Advisory Com. Chem. Exposition  
Photo. by Gessford Photo by Underwood & Underwood

**A. D. Little**

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**Raymond F. Bacon**

Member Advisory Com. Chem. Exposition

looking the show over, is their luxuriously cushioned chairs and settees.

"Colors Matched While You Wait." A two-act exhibition by Geigy with the use of a marionette show as follows: Enter customer with sample of color which he has been unable to match. Enter chemist from Geigy laboratory. Looks at color. Matches it in five minutes. Exit customer smiling. Finis.

Internal competition! Apples versus Nujol at the Standard Oil booth.

How does the Reo Motor Co. expect to sell any of its delivery cars to the chemical industry just now? Suggest they try the Annual Bootleggers' Picnic, for the latter at least are doing a good business which is more than can be said of the chemical industry.

The idea of the whole chemical show on one floor was very pleasing not only to visitors but to exhibitors as well. The armory is certainly an improvement in itself over the four floors of the old Grand Central Palace.

After the Yale & Towne electric truck at the show had nearly run down a score of persons, the discovery was made that it was not an advertising scheme.

The complete process by which Orange II is derived from coal, salt and sulfur illustrated through each individual step, was the feature of the booth of Sandoz Chemical Co.

In spite of the fact that wooden clothes have been exhibited at the Exposition for several years "wooden overcoats" are still as unpopular as ever.

The Southern Railway is the only one on deck this year. What can the others be doing with the returns from the much discussed exorbitant freight charges?

The Army couldn't spend any more money so they put their trench mortars behind sacks of cement in the National Research Council's booth.

The glass-blower in the Corning Glass Co. booth was a grand drawing card as usual.

Fortunate idea to silence our friends with the drum head screens!

The brilliant idea of putting the speakers down in the basement where they could be the center of attraction should get its author a niche in the Hall of Fame.

Has National's chemist dyed for you?

Zinc goes a long way according to the New Jersey Zinc exhibit.

The "If" of the Charleston Industrial Corp. is not like Kipling's. It reminds us more of "System."

Desk space seems to have been popular. That's the way du Pont used theirs.

Maybe it was the Bronx that did it, but did you notice how many more ladies were present?

High freight rates have evidently kept the display of giant kettles and stills of the Buffalo Foundry away from the show this year.

Foot-prints on the sands of time while you wait—Arthur Colton's pill machines do the trick.

A complete chemical plant from soup to nuts is featured by the National Research Council.

It is safe to say that the freight paid by the Canadian Department of the Interior to bring down several tons of its wonderful exhibit of ores and place same on exhibition, would pay the salaries of several chemists for a year or so.

First prize for highly colored displays was a toss-up

**T. B. Wagner**

Member Advisory Com. Chem. Exposition  
Photo by Steffens

**Gerald Wendt**

Chicago Section Amer. Chemical Society

**Max Donauer**

Chemical Engineer Elyria, O. Sales Manager Buffalo Foundry and Machine Co.

**E. G. Rippel**

between Chemical Co. of America and Sherwin-Williams.

Everybody appeared suspicious of Heyden's free root-beer. Was it to advertise Heyden's saccharin or Hires' root-beer? You couldn't tell the difference!

Florasynth Laboratories handed out synthetic grape juice. Synthetic Scotch would be far more effective.

Far easier to find by use of the nose than by the eyes, was the booth of Antoine Chiris, the home of a thousand odors.

How surprising that the Baker Platinum Co. would trust so much of the precious metal around where there are "ten thousand chemists out of work."

Charts illustrative of the uses of alcohol commercially were distributed by the U. S. Industrial Alcohol.

Copper sulfate is just as good a means of decoration as it is an insecticide, judging from the Nichols Copper exhibit.

Strolling about with his hat cocked over one eye and a big cigar in his mouth, Dr. Milton Whittaker looked for all the world like a "Wyoming bad-man."

"Take this home and wash it." This was the caption on a folder containing a piece of green gingham dyed with Newport colors. By far, one of the most effective pieces of literature at the show.

The silk purse from the sow's ear was on the job at A. D. Little's, but strange to say it hasn't attracted half as much attention as it did in the newspapers.

In spite of the fact that the show was held a long way from Broadway, the management opened the doors a half hour before the official opening time owing to the large crowd waiting to get in.

The bottles at the Rhodia booth sparkled like a bride's collection of cut glass.

"Acid" is a term used by many people to designate almost any kind of chemical which has a corrosive action, and, in the same loose sense, the term "wood acid" is used in explanation of any unusual quality in a wood, such as taste, odor, or corrosion of metals in contact with the wood. As a matter of fact, in the research of the Forest Products Laboratory, only three chemicals correctly called acids have been found existing free in wood; these are tannic acid, acetic acid, and formic acid. Tannic acid is very feeble and has very little corrosive action on metals. The other two acids are also feeble in comparison with sulphuric, nitric, or hydrochloric acids.

Exports in August of this year were valued at \$275,000,000 as compared with \$578,182,691 in August of last year. The imports in August of this year, according to the Department's announcement, were valued at \$194,000,000 as compared with \$513,111,488 in August of last year. The excess of exports in August of this year will be \$181,000,000 while the excess of exports in August of last year was \$65,071,203. For the eight months ending August of this year, the imports were valued at \$1,693,204,266 as compared with \$3,994,728,933, while the exports for the eight months ended August of this year were valued at \$3,230,087,224, as compared with \$5,475,303,593 for the same period ended August, 1920.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. have been awarded the contract by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, for furnishing 73,000 lbs. of concentrated sulfuric acid at \$1,170.34, bids for which were opened on Aug. 30.

The Treasury Department has announced the allowance of drawback on caffeine produced by the Monsanto Chemical Works of St. Louis, from imported tea waste, tea sweepings, tea dust, and tea fluff.

Rumor has it that four barrels of real "gen-you-wine" beer will be tapped at the Chemical Salesmen's banquet on Thursday evening.

## GERMANY PROFITEERED ON MEDICINALS

The importance of synthetical coal-tar products in medicine was explained in a speech in Congress recently by Representative C. R. Layton of Delaware, a physician, who included in his address a list of coal-tar medicines prepared by The Barrett Company, New York, and a letter from George H. Whaley, president of John Campbell & Co., New York, in reply to the "monopoly" charge, and that large profits are being made by manufacturers. Representative Layton said in part:

"We are only beginning to comprehend the amazing possibilities for the preservation of human life found in coal tar and its products. It is impossible to conceive that an intelligent Congress can fail to recognize the relation which the development of synthetical chemistry bears to the health and happiness of the people in time of peace, and now its supreme necessity in time of war. There are few who realize the vast scope of usefulness and employment these products enjoy. We use them to save the infant's life, and we use them to embalm the dead. In some way, they enter into all employments hardly without exception. When the recent war in Europe broke out we were practically dependent upon foreign nations, especially Germany, not only for dyes and medicines but for all the rest of these synthetical products. Germany had so developed this varied industry as to furnish more than three times as much of these products to other nations as all the other nations put together. Through what is known as the intermediates, she practically monopolized this industry. In view of this fact, it will be perhaps interesting to give the prices not of the dyes but of some of these medicines which we imported.

"Phenacetin, largely used during the influenza epidemic of 1890, was valued at our customhouses at a little under \$2 a pound. It was sold, however, to the retail druggist at \$16 a pound. What it cost the American consumer when it finally passed out of the druggist's hands needs neither imagination nor computation on the part of any Member of this House. It is now made by American manufacturers and sold in our markets at \$1.65 a pound. Antipyrin was sold at \$20 a pound. The American manufacturer now sells it at \$4.50 a pound. Aspirin cost us over \$10 a pound. American aspirin now brings \$1 a pound. Salvarsan cost \$3.50 a dose before the war. Six American concerns are now manufacturing the very best salvarsan, and it can be obtained for 36 cents a dose. These comparisons constitute a fair sample of how the American people are mulcted when they are at the mercy of a foreign manufacturer."

## 9,000 COCONUTS FOR A TON OF OIL

Coconut oil is produced from the fruit of *Cocos Nucifera*, a tree indigenous to the East Indies between 12° South and 15° North latitude, and *Cocos Butyracea*, indigenous to South America. Fruit is generally developed at the age of 8 to 10 years and from this time on it will produce 60 nuts a year for 50 years or more. The fruit when fully ripened contains some 30-40 per cent fat and 50 per cent moisture, but on account of the fact that it spoils rapidly the meat is dried to copra for transportation. Sun-dried copra is made by spreading the meat of the nut in the sun and contains 60 per cent fat and 8-10 per cent moisture. Fire drying is sometimes used but this generally imparts an empyreumatic odor and taste so that the preferred method is kiln drying in a stream of warm air. Copra prepared in this way contains up to 74 per cent fat and about 4 per cent moisture. It requires 9,000 coconuts to make one ton of oil.



# Potent Influences in Chemical Progress

*Views of Dr. Charles L. Parsons, Dr. W. A. Noyes,  
Dr. Harvey W. Wiley and Dr. David Wesson on the  
Work of the Chemist and Chemical Societies*

**D**R. CHARLES L. PARSONS, Secretary, American Chemical Society:

"I think that one of the potent basic influences in the development of the chemical industry in the United States was the sudden realization in 1914 and 1915 of our dependency on foreign countries for various kinds of chemicals," said Dr. Charles L. Parsons, secretary of the American Chemical Society, to a representative of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS. Dr. Parsons answered conclusively two questions during the course of his talk: First, what influences have been most potent in building up the chemical industry of the United States, and, Second, what has been done by the Association to stimulate the progressive movement. Dr. Parsons called particular attention to the fact that the American Chemical Society had a membership in 1914 of only 6,700, while at the present time the membership in that organization is well over 15,000, including almost every well-known chemist in the United States. In other countries, Dr. Parsons said no one chemical society has such a vast membership.

Dr. Parsons said that the exchange situation at present greatly militates against American chemical manufacturers, as well as the high wages which must be paid by the chemical companies in the United States as compared with the very cheap wage which is paid to the workers in every other country, particularly Germany. Dr. Parsons pointed out the fact that during the world war the European nations realized the great use to which chemicals would be put, but before that was realized fully in the United States many men from the industry had been mustered into other branches of the service. Therefore, the whole munitions programme was retarded at first owing to a lack of technical men, chiefly chemists, and the statement was made everywhere that the greatest mistake that the Allies had made had been in giving too little attention to brain power and too much to physical strength. On the other hand, Dr. Parsons pointed out, Germany had carefully conserved her chemists for the new forms of warfare which she was forcing on mankind.

It was in view of the early mistakes which had been made by the Allies that the director of the Bureau of Mines and Dr. Parsons, representing the American Chemical Society, undertook to make a census of American chemists for use in the war. The taking of this census was a great task, but the result was well worth the trouble. It is in such matters as this that the Society has been of so much help to the chemical industry.

Dr. Parsons feels that one of the most important economic results of the war has been the realization by the American public of the value of the chemical industry to the country as a whole. The American manufacturer had only begun to support chemical research or even chemical control before the war, said Dr. Parsons, and the American banker and investor had not become imbued with the necessity of really expert chemical ad-

vice in the new projects placed before them. In Germany there was a much better understanding of chemistry and chemists and to this fact alone may be attributed the better chemical preparedness of Germany for war. The greater and still increasing appreciation of chemistry by the leaders of America, and also by the people themselves, will prove to be of great economic importance.

While the war had the effect of increasing chemical productions, it also must be borne in mind, Dr. Parsons said, that the United States was deprived by the war of many kinds of chemicals which it had been obtaining sole-

ly from Germany. This, of course, was true more especially of dyes and potash. The effect was felt at once of the German policy to stop the establishment in the United States of any kind of a dye industry. Not only were the dyes required for use in many of the major industries but the chemists in this country were deficient in the special organic chemical training that accompanies and is necessary to the dye industry. Dr. Parsons pointed out that the American Chemical Society has been very insistent in trying to get proper legislation through Congress, not only to protect the dye-stuff industry but for the protection of the whole chemical industry.

Dr. Parsons pointed out the fact that the Government itself very materially helped the chemical industry to advance by leaps and bounds by the erection of its own huge chemical plants, for the production of chemical war material in various parts of the country, together with the plants for the fixation of nitrogen to produce nitric acid and ammonium nitrate and the many other chemicals which were produced for war purposes. The erection of these large plants and the work which was carried on in them naturally attracted wide public interest and this called to the attention of the American public the chemical industry.

I wish to reiterate the thought, said Dr. Parsons, that the greatest development of all which has come from chemistry during the war has been the realization by the American people that chemical research is necessary

*The united front presented by chemists and the stimulating influence of the chemical societies are the potent influences which are building up the chemical industry in the United States, says Dr. Charles L. Parsons.*

*Other factors in the successful development of the industry, says Dr. W. A. Noyes, are the exclusion of German chemicals, and the rapidly growing body of thoroughly trained chemists. Still further development, Dr. Noyes says, will depend upon the training of a body of young men in the methods of chemical research.*

*Dr. Harvey W. Wiley bases the progress made in this country on sound commercialism. Dr. Wiley draws attention to the advance in the chemistry of nutrition and the strides made in medicinal chemistry.*

*What the chemical engineer is doing for the country's industries is discussed by Dr. David Wesson, president of the Institute of Chemical Engineers.*

for the development of the country, and that no industry can bring greater prosperity to America than the chemical industry and that no body of men is more necessary to our welfare than a carefully trained corps of thoroughly educated chemists.

**DR. W. A. NOYES, Chairman of American Chemical Society Committee on Co-operation Between the Industries and Universities**

The exclusion of chemicals imported from Germany and other conditions during the war have led to a very rapid development of the chemical industries in America, especially in the direction of dyes, pharmaceutical chemicals, and, during the war, explosives. This rapid development was possible, chiefly because for a good many years before the war there was a rapidly growing body of thoroughly trained chemists. This was so true that in 1914 we stood second only to Germany in the number of chemists in any single country in the world, and the number in America very far exceeded the number of the chemists in either Great Britain or France.

The American Chemical Society has contributed very greatly to the advance of the subject of chemistry in America by the publication of its three journals, its Abstract Journal, in particular, giving now the most complete set of abstracts on chemical literature published in the world. The Society has also contributed by means of its local sections scattered all over the country which have done much to secure a common interest between industrial and university men. The two annual meetings of the Society have also contributed to the same end.

The list of chemists who deserve credit for research work in America is very long. I might name particularly T. W. Richards, E. H. Kohler, R. H. Chittenden, L. B. Mendel, B. B. Boltwood, A. A. Noyes, W. R. Whitney, P. A. Levene, Alexander Smith, M. L. Bogert, E. F. Smith, Moses Gomberg, Julius Stieglitz, G. N. Lewis, S. W. Parr, W. D. Harkins, E. C. Franklin, C. E. K. Mees, F. G. Cottrell, A. D. Little, John Johnston, A. L. Day, and R. C. Tolman. The list might be almost indefinitely extended, but I consider those named among the most prominent.

The manufacture of dyes in America has been developed to such an extent as to make us independent of dyes from foreign sources, provided the industry is protected until it is thoroughly on its feet. Considerable work has been done toward the manufacture of potash from Searles Lake, and some other sources. The manufacture of fine organic chemicals for research purposes, which was developed during the war at the University of Illinois, is still continued there and at the Eastman-Kodak Company in Rochester, New York. The Bureau of Chemistry has developed new methods for the manufacture of phthalic acid and anthraquinone. A good beginning toward the synthesis of the compounds of nitrogen from the nitrogen of the air has been made in the investigations of the Nitrogen Research Laboratory in Washington.

In conclusion I wish to say that it is the opinion of our Committee that the fundamental basis upon which further successful development of chemical industry in the United States must rest is the thorough training of a body of young men in the methods of chemical research in the universities and technical schools of the country.

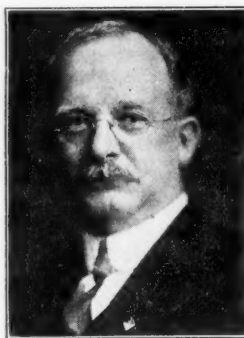
**DR. HARVEY W. WILEY, Formerly Chief, U. S. Bureau of Chemistry:**

The principal factor in the development of chemical industry in the United States is sound commercialism.

People engage in the manufacture of chemicals, not because they love chemistry, but because they want to make an honest living. A proper return on the investment is a perfectly justifiable condition of the industry, without which it could no longer exist and, of course, could not further advance. At the same time chemical manufacturers should, by practicing economy and limiting profit to that which is just, keep the price of chemical products as low as possible to the consuming public.

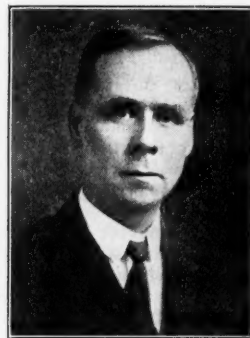
The principal chemical association to which I belong is The American Chemical Society. I am also a member of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. The American Chemical Society is the protagonist of all legitimate chemical industries. The Association of Official Agricultural Chemists has done a wonderful amount of good in standardizing the agricultural chemical industries. The two associations together are practically the Maecenas of modern chemistry in America.

"I could not within a reasonable limit, name the individual chemists in America who deserve credit in this direction. Their name is legion. Many of them are humble workers without any international reputa-



**Chas. L. Parsons**

Secretary Amer. Chem. Society University of Illinois, Past Pres  
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**W. A. Noyes**

Amer. Chem. Society

tion; some of them have gained world-wide fame; some have been very successful financially; others are working at meager salaries. All deserve recognition irrespective of the eminence to which they have risen.

The advance in the chemistry of nutrition is notable. In the last 25 years the chemistry of nutrition has become revolutionized. Prior to that time the science of nutrition was more or less empirical. At the present time it is very rigidly scientific. The outstanding facts of this progress are found in the discovery and identification of amino-acids, the building stones of the body. Coupled with this has been the discovery and partial identification of the properties of the so-called vitamins. Absolutely pure foods, that is, pure sugar, pure starch, pure protein, pure fat and pure mineral substances are incapable of nourishing the body. There must be present the vital spark, that is the vitamin. If I might compare the human body to a motor car I would say, that the food represents the gasoline and the vitamin the spark. It requires the two to drive a car, so it requires food and vitamins to drive the human or other animal organism. I have no time nor space to enumerate the hundreds of workers who have been active in developing this modern theory of nutrition. It appears to me, if I may add a word, that you should include reports on the science of chemistry in

medicine. The progress along this line has been enormously great and the end is not yet.

**DR. DAVID WESSON, President American Institute of Chemical Engineers:**

Painted on the wall of the library of the National Engineering Societies' building in New York, is the following definition: "Engineering—the art of organizing and directing men and controlling the forces, and materials of nature for the benefit of the human race."

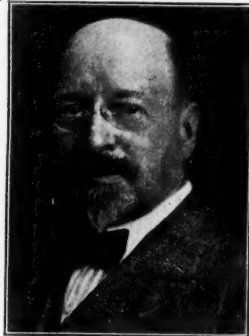
This definition is a very broad one and seems particularly adapted to defining the activities of the Chemical Engineers. It is a definition which arouses pride in our profession for it indicates that the object of our profession is service, service for the benefit of our fellow beings.

A glance through the list of members of our Institute will show that they are engaged in producing thousands of products which go to improve living conditions, and at the same time provide means of earning a livelihood for multitudes. As an example, take the cottonseed oil industry alone. I mention it because it is the one with which I am most familiar. It gives employment in this country, to 20,000 factory hands and 5,-



**Harvey W. Wiley**

Formerly Chief, U. S. Bureau of Pres. Amer. Inst. Chem. Engineers  
Chemistry



**David Wesson**

Photo by Gessford

000 officers and salaried men, and all based on chemical engineering in developing the oil of a once despised waste product into valuable human food.

Similar results are happening daily in other industries where the chemical engineer has had the opportunity to apply his knowledge. We see them in the field of metallurgy, fuel, mineral oils, tar, coloring matters and dyes, fiber products and paper, alkali acids and salts, glass and ceramics, building materials, paints, varnishes, india rubber, leather, glue, fertilizers, sugars and starches, foods, and all sorts of organic products, photographic materials and explosives.

A subject of great importance is the education of the future chemical engineers of the country. The great war has shown that the first line of defense in future wars is to be engineering chemistry which will yield infinitely more deadly weapons than the big guns of our battle ships. Incidentally, were it not for the chemical engineer furnishing explosives, the big guns would be useless.

Our Committee on Chemical Engineering Education is now being furnished by its able and painstaking chairman with a thorough survey of the educational facilities and requirements of all the large institutions of our country which are teaching the subject. The carefully tabulated results will be furnished to all the members of the Institute, and to the colleges. Dr. Little has given us the diagnosis. It is up to us to prescribe the remedy.

**DYE LICENSES GRANTED IN AUGUST**

Licenses for the importation of foreign dyes and chemicals, issued during August by the Treasury Department, Division of Customs, Dye and Chemical Section, included 79,729.9 pounds of dyes from Germany, 34,210 pounds from England and 130,397.6 pounds from Switzerland. The list follows:

Sch. Designation of Dye No.	Germany (pounds)	England (pounds)	Switz. (pounds)
... Acid Brown R N.....			500
... Acid Cyanine B F.....	500		
293 Acid Milling Red G.....			1,500
... Acid Rhodamine 3 R.....			2,200
860 Acridine Red 3 B.....	29.3		
844 Algol Blue 3 G Paste.....	672		
822 Algol Brilliant Orange F R.....	209		
822 Algol Brilliant Orange FR Pdr.....	130		
819 Algol Brilliant Red 2 B.....	33		
819 Algol Brilliant Red 2B Pdr.....	73		
870 Algol Corinth R Powder.....	102		
824 Algol Orange R Pdr.....	100		
818 Algol Pink R Pdr.....	150		
... Algol Red 5G.....	150		
816 Algol Red 5 G Pdr.....	112		
774 Aliz. Black S R Paste..... (5 bbls.)	100		
862 Aliz. Blue Black.....	500		
862 Aliz. Blue Black B.....	550		
862 Aliz. Blue Black 3 B.....	400		
... Aliz. Blue Black B T Pdr..... (1 bbl.)			
804 Aliz. Blue S.....	220		
... Aliz. Blue S. A. E.....	2,200		
855 Aliz. Blue SKY.....	1,100		
799 Aliz. Cyanine GG Pdr.....	1,165		
865 Aliz. Cyanine Green G Ex.....	200		
865 Aliz. Green G Ex.....	1,120		
803 Aliz. Green S 15% Paste.....		500	
893 Aliz. Indigo G.....	4,000		
... Aliz. Madder Lake.....	11		
... Aliz. Red S.....	100	700	
780 Aliz. Red S. Powder.....	100		
	(1 bbl.)		
780 Aliz. Red S. W. B. Pdr.....	10		
780 Aliz. Red-W Pdr.....	1,500		
... Aliz. Rubine 5 G.....	200		
... Aliz. Rubine G. W. Pdr.....	2,500		
... Aliz. Rubine R.....	2,200		
... Aliz. Saphirole S.E. Pdr.....	50		
853 Aliz. Sky Blue B. Pdr.....	50		
784 Aliz. S. X. 20% Paste.....	1,300		
... Amine Black Green B.....	250		
789 Anthracene Blue R Paste.....	50		
... Anthracene Chromate Brown EB.....	1,000		
... Anthracene Dark Blue W Paste..... (5 bbls.)			
864 Anthraquinone Green GXNO Pdr.....	100		
853 Anthraquinone Violet Pdr.....	100		
672 Azo Carmine G X.....	500		
... Benzo Brilliant Violet B.....	100		
... Benzo Brilliant Violet 2 R.....	100		
... Benzo Bronze E.....	225		
... Benzo Red 12 B.....	70		
... Blue Lake.....	1,250		
... Brilliant Bronze Lake B.....	350		
... Brilliant Bronze Red B.....	100		
885 Brilliant Indigo B.....	6,000		
... Brilliant Lake BB.....	750		
... Brilliant Lake G Conc.....	1,000		
... Bromofluoresce Acid Crystals Index	500		
... Bronze Blue for Laundry.....	25		
620 Capri Blue G.O.M.....	27		
... Chloramine Red 8 B Conc.....			500
... Chlorantine Brown R. L.....			110
... Chlorantine Fast Black B.....			110
... Chlorantine Fast Blue 2GL.....			4,950
451 Chlorantine Fast Blue RL.....			200
... Chlorantine Fast Bordeaux 2 BL.....			880
... Chlorantine Fast Brown 3GL.....			960
... Chlorantine Fast Brown RL.....			960
... Chlorantine Fast Brown SGL.....			1,100
... Chlorantine Fast Grey BL.....			1,100
... Chlorantine Fast Light Blue 2GL.....			1,100
... Chlorantine Fast Red 7BL.....			6,765
... Chlorantine Fast Violet BL.....			1,100
... Chlorantine Fast Violet 4BL.....			1,205
... Chlorantine Fast Violet 2RL.....			110
... Chlorantine Fast Yellow 4GL.....			1,980
... Chlorantine Fast Yellow RL.....			330
... Ciba Blue BB.....			6,710
881 Ciba Blue BB Powder.....			16,940
881 Ciba Blue 2BD.....			3,500
883 Ciba Blue 2BD.....			2,200
899 Ciba Grey B Pdr. Pat.....			110
899 Ciba Grey G Pdr. Pat.....			110
907 Ciba Scarlet G Paste.....			1,100
907 Ciba Scarlet G Pat. 20% Paste.....			2,200
907 Ciba Scarlet G Ex. Pdr.....			770
... Ciba Violet B Paste.....			3,300
901 Ciba Violet B Pat. Paste(Paste Pat.)			330
901 Ciba Violet B Pdr.....			220
901 Ciba Violet B Pdr. Pat.....			1,265
... Cibanone Green B Paste.....			2,310
... Cibanone Green G Paste.....			1,100
... Cross Dye Green 2G Conc.....	10,000		

Sch. Designation of Dye No.	Germany (pounds)	England (pounds)	Switz. (pounds)	Sch. Designation of Dye No.	Germany (pounds)	England (pounds)	Switz. (pounds)
... Cupranile Brown R.....			220	606 Phosphine M. Conc.....			2,200
... Cupranile Brown R Conc.....			1,980	539 Pure Blue Conc.....	25		
546 Cyanole F F.....	100			360 Pyramine Orange R.....	30		
... Diamine Catechine B.....	500			... Pyrazol Orange G.....			2,000
... Diamine Catechine GR Conc.....			2,200	... Pyrogene Brown DTB.....			220
... Diamine Fast Blue FFB.....	500			726 Pyrogene Direct Blue RL.....			1,200
... Diamine Fast Rose G.....	7			736 Pyrogene Direct Blue RL Conc.....			2,200
274 Diaminogene Blue NA.....	200			709 Pyrogene Green 3G.....			440
273 Diaminogene Blue NB.....	3,000			735 Pyrogene Indigo.....			50,6
... Diamond Red G Pdr.....	100			... Pyrogene Orange R.....			110
279 Dianol Fast Red K.....	500			... Pyrogene Yellow Brown RS.....			220
... Diazo Brilliant Scarlet S4B.....	150	500		734 Pyrogene Yellow O.....			1,100
... Diazo Rubine B.....	20			618A Rhoduline Yellow 6G.....	100		
690 Diphen Blue RK.....	500			... Rosanthrene Bordeaux B.....			330
... Direct Catechine GR.....			110	... Rosanthrene R.....			484
... Direct Grey R Paste.....			500	... Soluble Blue I N.....	1,000		
... Direct Safranine RW.....			110	... Sulphur Catechine R.....	200		
... Direct Sky Blue Shade Conc.....			4	618 Thioflavine T.....	1,500		
881 Durindone Blue 4B.....		2,000		... Thiogene Orange R.....	75		
551 Erio Azuroil B X.....			500	910 Thio Indigo Rose B N Paste.....	500		
551 Erio Chrome Azuroil B X.....			5,800	661 Thionine Blue G O.....	200		
183 Erio Chrome Black T.....			6,000	... Thionol Green D Y.....		1,500	
553 Erio Chrome Cyanine CR.....			1,000	... Thionol Yellow 3RD.....		18,500	
... Erio Dark Blue RC.....			1,000	... Thionone Black 6R.....		10	
... Erio Green BB Supra.....			7,000	358 Toluene Red.....	1,000		
603 Eucharis 3RX.....	250			457 Trisulphon Brown 20.....			2,000
... Fast Felt Blue Extra.....	500			457 Trisulphon Brown GG or 2G.....			2,000
523 Fast Green Bluish.....	200			... Typophor Black.....	5		
523 Fast Green Extra Bluish.....	5,000			... Ursol Grey A L.....	200		
... Gallo Indigo Blue S.....	110			... Ursol Grey B.....	100		
... Gallophenine P.....	400			... Ursol S L A.....	100		
... Gallophenine W.....	10			... Viridine Green.....	200		
880 Helindone Blue 2B.....	100			... Wool Black G R.....	500		
904 Helindone Brown G.....	100			... Wool Black GRF.....	2,250		
904 Helindone Brown G Pdr.....	94			... Wool Fast Blue RL.....	200		
902 Helindone Brown 2R Pdr.....	50			... Xylene Fast Green B.....			200
910 Helindone Pink AN.....	1,000			22 Xylene Fast Light Yellow 2G.....			570
910 Helindone Pink AN Paste.....	1,487			... Xylene Fast Yellow 2G.....			1,000
910 Helindone Pink AN 10% Paste.....	1,000			22 Xylene Light Yellow GG.....			500
910 Helindone Pink BN.....	1,100			22 Xylene Light Yellow 2G.....			2,175
910 Helindone Pink BN Paste.....	2,200			... Yellow Developer C.....			4
907 Helindone Scarlet C.....	100			250 Zambezi Scarlet 6B Extra.....	250		
920 Helindone Violet B.....	100						
810 Helindone Yellow 3 GN.....	100						
809 Homophosphine G.....	29.3						
... Hydron Brown OB.....	500						
... Hydron Olive G Pdr.....	20						
... Hydron Olive O G.....	500						
... Hydron Yellow G 20% Paste.....	500						
840 Indanthrene Blue 3G Pdr.....	20						
827 Indanthrene Claret B. Ex.....	100						
827 Indanthrene Claret B Ex. Paste.....	1,275						
... Indanthrene Golden Orange G Pdr.....	150						
761 Indanthrene Gold Orange R.....	150						
761 Indanthrene Golden Orange RRT.....	1,000						
761 Indan. Golden Orange RRT Paste.....	250						
761 Indan. Golden Orange RRT Pdr.....	150						
848 Indanthrene Grey E Paste.....	250						
... Indanthrene Pink B. Dbl. Paste.....	475						
831 Indanthrene Red BN.....	150						
831 Indan. Red BN. Ex. Paste.....	1,157						
819 Indan. Red Violet 2RR Pdr.....	150						
... Indan. Red Violet RRN.....	325						
... Indan. Violet BN Extra.....	900						
768 Indan. Violet BN Ex. Paste.....	400						
... Indan. Violet BN Ex. Pdr.....	25						
767 Indan. Violet RR Ex. Paste.....	1,600						
... Indigene Blue R W.....			220				
883 Indigo M.L.B 6 B.....	200						
... Ink Blue BITBNOO.....	1,100						
... Kiton Fast Yellow 3G.....			1,940				
... Kiton Fast Yellow SG.....			220				
... Kiton Fast Yellow SG Conc.....			990				
... Lanazol Green G.....			2,210				
... Lanazol Green G Pat.....			650				
... Lanazol Red G.....			2,775				
... Lanazol Yellow G.....			2,800				
606 Leather Phosphine POG.....			500				
... Lichtecht Rot No. 1 Ex. Paste.....	110						
... Lithol Fast Orange R Pdr.....	500						
660 Methylene Green B X.....	10						
660 Methylene Green W.....			3,000				
... Milling Yellow O.....	2,000						
... Mounsey Olive Brown G Pdr. (same as Chrome Fast Olive B Pdr.).....			1 (bbl.)				
338 Naphthamine Blue 3R.....	250						
... Naphthamine Fast Green B.....	200						
... Nerol 2B.....	500						
... Nerol Black 2B.....	50						
... New Ethyl Blue B S.....	100						
663 New Methylene Blue N.....	1,000						
560 Night Blue.....	100						
653 Nile Blue B X.....	20						
... Old Gold Acid Aniline.....		500					
... Olizarim Trisol R.....	29.3						
545 Patent Blue A.....	200						
543 Patent Blue V.....	500						
... Patent Carmine Blue A.....	25						
... Patent Phosphine M.....			110				
606 Patent Phosphine R.....			330				
... Peacock Blue.....	250						
... Phosphine (Corioflavine G).....	110						
				Total.....	79,729.9	34,210	130,397.6

## REPARATION DYES IN COMPETITION

A protest against the British Board of Trade's competition with private dyestuff merchants in the distribution and sale of reparation dyestuffs has been addressed to the President of the Board of Trade by the Chemical and Dyestuffs Traders Association of England. In their letter, the association points out that up to June 30, last, of over 4,000 tons of reparation dyestuffs imported direct by the Board of Trade, only a little over 1,000 tons has been sold; that where sales on behalf of the Board take place, "they appear to be effected through what is known as the Central Importing Agency, which consists of a Manchester firm having no previous experience in the industry, and which is in the habit of offering, by circular or otherwise, goods for sale to members of the trade"; that the licensing committee of the Board of Trade refuses to grant import licenses to merchants for colors included in the Board's unsold stocks, and directs applicants to apply to the Central Importing Agency for their supplies; and that the licensing committee's policy of demanding from applicants for licenses the names of their customers "enables the Board of Trade as importers and distributors of dyestuffs to collect information as to the customers usually supplied by merchants, and to approach such customers direct through the Central Importing Agency."

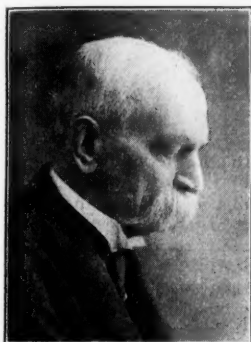
In reply the president of the British Board of Trade says the Board is carrying out its statutory duties and sees no reason for changing its policy.

The Dye Division of the American Chemical Society, in a letter signed by R. Norris Shreve, urges members to address letters to representatives in Congress requesting that the dye licensing system be included in the tariff bill. Included in the letter is a folder containing an appeal for protective legislation by Francis P. Garvan, formerly Alien Property Custodian and president of the Chemical Foundation, Inc.

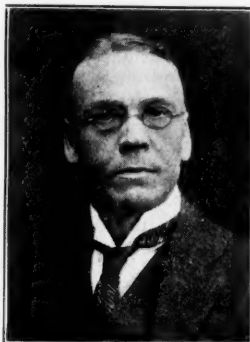


# Chemists Discuss Vital Questions

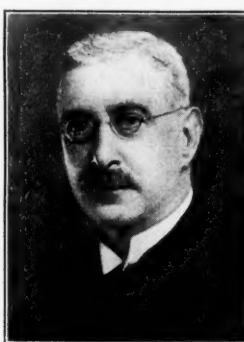
*Sir William Pope Addresses American Society on Chemical Warfare—  
A. D. Little and Francis P. Garvan Speak on Topics  
of Great Interest to Manufacturers*



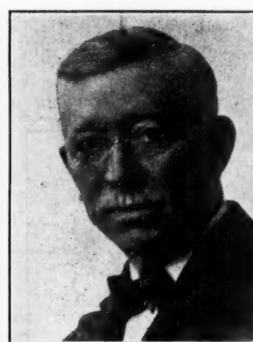
**Chas. F. Chandler**  
Past Pres. Amer. Chem. Society



**Sir Wm. Pope, D.Sc., F.R.S.**  
Past Pres. Society Chem. Industry



**J. P. Longstaff**  
General Secretary, Society Chem. Industry



**Edgar F. Smith**  
Pres. Amer. Chemical Society  
Photo by Brunel

"THE present German government differs in no important particular so far as the world outside of Germany is concerned from the government of the Hohenzollerns," was the opinion expressed by Francis P. Garvan, president of the Chemical Foundation, in his address on "Chemistry and the State" before the general meeting of the American Chemical Society at Columbia University on Wednesday of last week. Outlining the activities of Dr. Hugo Schweitzer in service to his state as a scientific spy in this country before the war, he held up these attributes as a profane application of his profession and urged the members of the society to a high idealism in service to their states, for "Science is the soul of the prosperity of nations and the living source of all progress—what really lead us forward are a few scientific discoveries and their application."

Following Mr. Garvan, was the address of Sir William Pope, retiring president of the Society of Chemical Industry, and chief of Great Britain's scientists in gas warfare, who called attention to the fact that less than two per cent of the casualties in the war resulting from the use of gas failed of complete recovery. The objection to gas warfare, he continued, hinged entirely upon its novelty and the breaking of the covenant of nations not to use such means in warfare.

The deliberations of the council of the society resulted in the passage of a resolution urging careful consideration of the chemical phase of warfare upon the coming conference on disarmament and protection to the American organic chemical industry by Congress. This resolution was presented to the society at the meeting Wednesday.

The wasteful expenditure of energy and the necessity

*It is a pleasure to extend greetings to the gathering of American, Canadian and British societies representing chemical science and industry meeting on American soil. Probably none of the materialistic sciences holds promise of so great contributions to human welfare in coming generations as that which your organization represents. The developments of applied chemistry involve both a possibility of vastly increased horrors in human conflict and an ultimately inestimable benefit to a peaceful civilization. Let us hope that a science so fraught with either good or vicious possibilities may be turned through the wisdom of nations to the benefit and advancement of mankind.*

(Signed) WARREN G. HARDING.

of searching for new sources was the central theme of the address by Dr. Arthur D. Little at the International meeting of the American and British societies held Thursday afternoon in the great hall of the College of the City of New York. The possibility of harnessing the sun, the wind and the sea to do useful work was carefully considered by Dr. Little and the wasteful methods by which our reserves of crude petroleum are being dissipated were discussed at length. Vast stores of energy from na-

tural sources, which it has been impossible to utilize at the present day will furnish the motive power of future generations, he continued, and the immense undeveloped water power resources will reach full usefulness, perhaps within our own generation.

Sir William Pope addressed this meeting, pointing to the gathered scientists the probable future trend of scientific endeavor. Just as in the past chemical reactions have come to be carried on by the application of energy at less and less potential difference, so in the future will science tend toward the application of energy at low potential such as is used in vital processes where even slight potential differences result in death.

Other able addresses at this meeting were delivered by Dr. Chas. Baskerville, Dr. Leo Baekeland, Dr. Willis R. Whitney, Dr. C. E. K. Mees, Professor Ernst Cohen of the University of Utrecht, Holland, and Professor Wilder D. Bancroft, dealing with the general application of new discoveries in chemistry and the probable future trend of industry.

The presidential address, outlining the progress of scientific chemistry during the year, was delivered by Dr. Edgar F. Smith at the final meeting held Friday evening at Columbia University. President Smith touch-



ed upon the progress of applied science in the dye industry and the development of theoretical chemistry in our colleges.

The divisional meetings of the society on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday were well attended and a wide variety of papers presented touching on all phases of the work of chemists during the past year.

Aside from the serious objects of the meeting, the opportunity for the New York Section to spread itself as to entertainment and the furtherings of international good fellowship was not neglected. The tea-dance at Dr. Chandler's to which he characteristically invited "all you boys to meet the old professor" was held Thursday afternoon and rumor has it that this was the only party at which the foreign guests were not reminded that



**Gaston DuBois**

Author of Paper on "Special Cost Features in the Organic Chemical Industry"



**John E. Teeple**

Chairman Executive Com. for Joint Meeting  
Photo by Gessford

they were in the dry U. S. A. A garden party was held on the Columbia campus on Wednesday afternoon at which tea was poured in honor of the English guests. The smoker on Wednesday evening at the Waldorf-Astoria was the grand event of the entertainment. "Pop" Henrick's troupe of comical chemical actors received an ovation in presenting their farce, "What Is A Chemist?" Suffice it to say that even the mind reader of the evening could or would not try to answer the question they propounded. The songs composed to popular airs referring to various prominent members of the Society received well-deserved applause. "Churchie, the Moonshiner," "Carleton Ellis, the demon patentee," "Nujol," and "Uncle John, the kelly pool wizard" were duly sung among the selections.

The banquet at the Waldorf on Thursday evening was attended by some 300 members and ladies. Brigadier-General Amos A. Fries, of the Chemical Warfare Service, was the principal speaker of the evening. He briefly outlined the hopes and fears of the chemical warfare service and urged the continued co-operation of the society in the work of the army. Gen. Fries also briefly outlined the type of chemist he hoped the colleges would be able to send him for his work, a man who is a good chemist but who must possess all the human attributes of a "good mixer."

Entertainment for the ladies was not neglected and included parties at the Chandlers' and the home of Mrs. Elon H. Hooker at Greenwich, Conn., sight-seeing trips, theatre parties and visits to various points of special interest.

Excursions to plants in the vicinity of New York were made Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, while a majority of the members present are staying over to attend the Chemical Exposition.

There were present at the meeting some 1,600 visitors from outside of New York exclusive of the New York Section which comprises some 2,500 members.

## DR. NICHOLS ANNOUNCES SUCCESSFUL MAKING OF NITROGEN PRODUCTS HERE

**Process of Fixation of Atmospheric Nitrogen Expected to Make United States Independent of Chilean Sources of Nitrate—Efforts of Other Companies to Solve the Problem**

Dr. Wm. H. Nichols, chairman of the board of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, officially announced recently that his company is now turning out on a commercial scale nitrogen products made by the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen. Dr. Nichols made the facts public at the luncheon tendered the foreign visitors to the American Chemical Society meeting on Wednesday of last week. This was the first official announcement of the perfecting of these processes by the corporation.

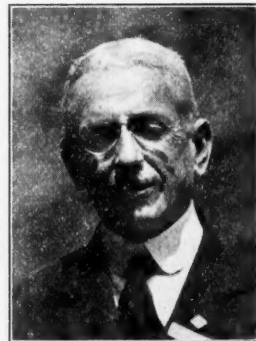
Offers of nitrite of soda through the Semet-Solvay Co., one of the member firms of the corporation, have been made for some months and it is believed that the taking up of this process by the largest of the chemical manufacturing firms will ultimately result in complete independence of the United States from the natural nitrate beds of Chile which have been the principal dependence of the world for combined nitrogen.

Previous to this the American Nitrogen Products Co. manufactured nitrite of soda from the air in this country near the Pacific Coast, using a process similar to that employed by the Allied Chemical and Dye. The plants of the Norwegian hydroelectric companies have been using this type of process for some years in the manufacture of lime and other nitrates. In this country before the war the American Cyanamide Co., with plants located on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls and using the cyanamide process, was the only company making



**H. C. Parmelee**

Member Co-Ordinating Com. for Director & Councilor-at-Large  
Joint Meeting  
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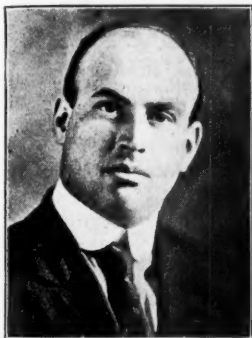


**Geo. D. Rosengarten**

Director & Councilor-at-Large  
Amer. Chem. Society

nitrogen compounds from the air. Early in the war a plant was built by the Southern Electrochemical Co., at Great Falls, S. C., to make nitric acid direct from the air. The development at Muscle Shoals, Ala., by the government as well as the unsuccessful attempt at Saltville, Va., were attempts to solve the problem in various manners and by various processes.

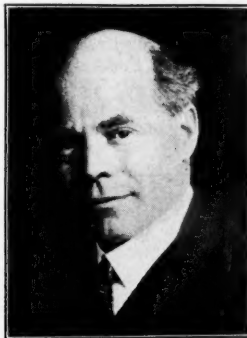
The United States will be able to use a 2-cent postal rate to all South and Central American countries under the provisions of an article approved this week at a plenary session of the Pan-American Postal Congress at Buenos Aires, Argentina. This article establishes as a fundamental principle the liberty of each country to fix its foreign postal rates, provided such rates are kept within a maximum equivalent to 5 cents in American gold. O. K. Davis, secretary of the Foreign Trade Council, New York, was the United States delegate.



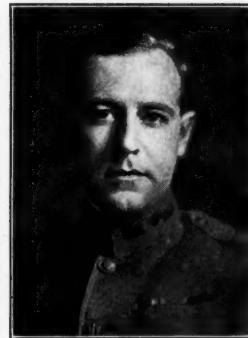
Chairman, Montreal Section, So-  
**H. W. Matheson**  
ciety Chem. Industry



**F. W. Atack**  
Editor 'Chemists' Year Book';  
Member British Delegation



**F. W. Gamble**  
Chemist: Member British  
Delegation



**J. E. Zanetti**  
Member Co-ordinating Committee  
of Joint Meeting  
Photo by Campbell

### *Business Brevities*

The Atlantic Chemical Works, Ltd., has obtained a judgment for \$173.70 against Edwin G. Hatch.

The Procter & Gamble Distributing Co. has obtained a judgment for \$164.63 against the Greeley Products Corporation.

The Merrimac Chemical Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.25 per share, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 17.

The Missouri-Kansas Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, has leased the building used by the Whitman Agricultural Co. and has made extensive improvements.

The Armour Fertilizer Co., 209 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., is planning to rebuild its fertilizer works at Columbus, Ga., destroyed by fire, August 9, with loss estimated at \$300,000.

Lithopone marketed during 1919 amounted to 78,365 short tons, valued at \$10,218,850 and during 1920 to 89,373 tons valued at \$12,484,925. The increase amounted to 14 per cent and the increased value per ton to 7.1 per cent.

A survey is being made of the phosphate deposits of Arkansas under the direction of Commissioner of Mines, Manufactures and Agriculture of Arkansas. Concentration of low grade rock is expected to make large bodies of ore available.

According to investigation made by the Bank of Japan, eight new chemical companies were established during June with a total capital of 3,050,000 yen. The establishment of new companies for the first six months of the year reached 64.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. announce two new products ready for the market—Ponsol Blue G D Paste and Ponsol Violet Red Paste. These brands are suitable for printing and for dyeing cotton, yarn, etc. and are fast to light and washing, and chlorine.

Charles B. Chrystal announces the incorporation of the Charles C. Chrystal Co., Inc., to carry on the business of importing and grinding minerals, clays and colors. The company's offices are at No. 11 Cliff street, New York, with a warehouse in Jersey City.

Three men were arrested in New York this week

on a charge of having narcotics in their possession and were held in bail of \$50,000 each in Special Sessions. The narcotics were valued at \$20,000. Dr. Carleton Simon said the arrests were the most important made by the Narcotic Division since its organization.

The United Dyewood Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock, which together with the regular quarterly payment of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock declared some time ago, will be paid on October 1, the common to stock of record September 19 and the preferred to holders of record September 15.

J. Spaulding & Sons Co., Wheeler Street, Tonawanda, N. Y., manufacturer of fiber products, has construction under way on its new plant addition, consisting of a number of buildings, estimated to cost \$125,000. The company will increase its present working force from 175 to about 400 operatives as soon as the extensions are ready for service.

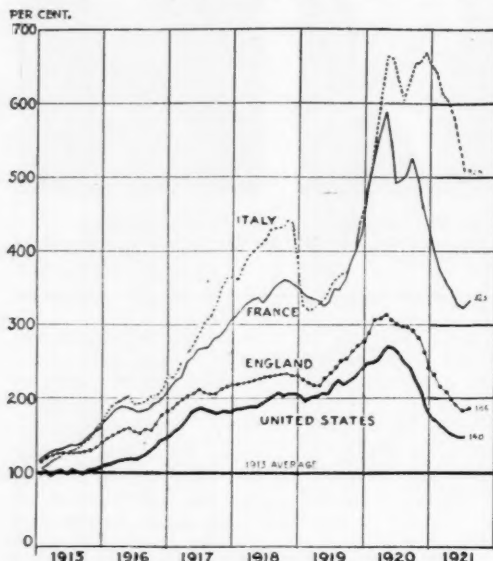
The Geological Survey has issued a warning to protect the public from misrepresentation and fraud by unscrupulous promoters and sellers of stock based on potash deposits in Western Texas. The survey states that the potash deposits there, instead of being 300 or 1,100 ft. thick as represented by the promoters, have not yet proved to be of workable thickness or of commercial value.

The action of Continental Can following the announcement of the passing of the dividend gave a clear illustration of what pools or cliques can do with a stock which is closely held, and in which there is believed to be a short interest. Following the dividend announcement the stock broke from 40 to 38, but within a few minutes it rose to 44½, an extreme gain of 6½ points in spite of the unfavorable news.

The London tin market declined £2 15s for both standard and spot Straits, making a total decline of £5 15s within two days. Quotations for standard were: Spot, £156 5s; futures, £158 15s. Sales comprised 30 tons spot and 370 tons futures. Straits was quoted at £156 15s for spot. The market was reported weak. The Eastern shipment price was down £3 at £161 5s c.i.f. London on sales of 300 tons. The Metal Exchange lowered its settling price .35c to .75c for Straits deliveries and quoted 26.25c for spot and September, against 26c bid, 26.50c asked. October was quoted at 26.37½c against 26.25c bid, 26.50c asked; November at 26.50c against 26.37½c bid, 26.62½c asked.

## U. S. WHOLESALE PRICES LOWEST

Wholesale price averages for principal countries moved upward or were at a standstill during July, says the "Monthly Review" issued by the Second Federal Reserve District. As long ago as March some slackening in the price decline throughout the world began to be noticeable. In May the general rate of decline was



Wholesale Commodity Prices in Four Countries (Average Prices in 1913 = 100 per cent.)

again less rapid and the indices of basic commodities maintained by this bank for the United States and for England showed slight increases. The diagram shows wholesale commodity prices in four countries—Italy, France, England and the United States from 1915 to 1921, compared with average prices in 1913.

Sale of the Ohio and Colorado smelter at Salida, Colo., by the Morse Brothers Machinery and Supply Company, Denver, to the owners of the Raleigh mine in the Salida district for a consideration in the neighborhood of \$400,000, was recently announced. The Raleigh mine is owned by Parke, Davis & Co. The property, it is understood, will be used to smelt ores for the production of lead, zinc, arsenic and other by-products of the mineral produced in the mine. The production will be used mainly in drug supplies. The plant was purchased two years ago from the American Metal Company for \$155,000.

For the quarter ended June 30, 1921, International Cement Corporation shows net income, after charges and taxes of \$348,168, equivalent to \$1.29 a share earned on the 268,429 shares of capital stock of no par value. This compares with net income of \$499,656, or \$1.86 a share, in the preceding quarter, and \$547,591, or \$2.09 a share, earned on the 262,014 shares of capital stock, in the June, 1920, quarter. Net income for the six months ended with June totaled \$847,874, or \$3.15 a share.

Receivers of the Industrial Chemical Co., East Providence, R. I., will sell the property which consists of real estate, machinery, equipment, surplus made-up products and a stock of raw materials on September 15. The sale will be held at the plant on Massasoit avenue, East Providence, at 12 o'clock noon, daylight saving time. The plant is fully equipped for the manufacture of direct and azo colors.

## QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl. ....	10	10 1/4	Heyden Chem. ....	1 1/4	1 1/4
Aetna Expl., pf. ....	67	68	H'k Electro. ....	55	65
Air Reduction ....	309 1/4	311 1/4	H'k Electro, pf. ....	60	70
*Allied Chem. & D. 38	383 1/4		Int. Agricult. ....	7 1/4	8 1/4
*All'd Ch. & D., pf. 84 1/4	854 1/4		Int. Agricult., pf. ....	34	35
*Am. Ag. Ch. ....	35	36	*Int. Nickel ....	13 1/4	14
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf. ....	51	53	*Int. Nickel, pf. ....	80	84
Am. Chiclé ....	10 1/4	14	*Int. Salt ....	45	
Am. Chiclé, pf. ....	35	40	K. Solvay ....		60
*Am. Cot. Oil. ....	19 1/4	20	*Mathieson Alk. ....	12	19
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf. ....	45	51	Merck & Co., pf. ....	69	75
Am. Cyan. ....	15	20	Merrimac ....	77	79
*Am. Cyan., pf. ....	35	45	Mulford Co. ....	45	50
*Am. Druggists S. ....	4	4 1/4	Mutual Co. ....	150	
Am. Glue ....	40	45	*National Lead ....	75	76
Am. Glue, pf. ....	65	70	*National Lead, pf. 103		104
*Am. Linseed ....	19	19 1/4	N. J. Zinc ....	114	116
*Am. Linseed, pf. ....	41	45	Nlag. A., pf. ....	96	100
*Am. Malt ....	12	13	Parke, Davis & Co. 83		83 1/4
*Am. Zinc ....	7 1/4	8	Penn. Salt ....	68	67
*Amer. Zinc, pf. ....	25	27	Procter & Gamble. 676		685
Atlas Powder ....	111	114	Procter & Gam., pf. 101		101 1/4
Atlas Powd., pf. ....	66	68	Rollin Ch. ....	50	60
British Am. Chem. ....	1		Rol. Ch., pf. ....	80	90
By. Prod. Co. ....	57	65	Royal Baking Po. ....	78	82
Carborundum ....	136	136 1/4	Royal Bak. Po., pf. 78		82
Carborundum, pf. ....	115 1/4	116	Sherwin-Williams ....	520	540
Caseln Co. ....	30	45	Stand. Ch. ....	90	100
Celluloid Co. ....	100	102 1/4	Swan & Finch. ....	35	40
Celluloid Co., pf. ....	102	108	*Tenn. C. & Chem. ....	8 1/4	9
*Corn Products ....	72	72 1/4	Tex. Gulf. Sul. ....	15 1/4	15 1/4
*Corn Products, pf. 100	102 1/4		Union Carbide ....	44 1/4	46 1/4
*Davison Chem. ....	33	37 1/4	Union Sulphur ....		
Dow Chem. ....	200		*Un. Drug ....	48 1/4	49 1/4
Dow Ch., pf. ....	103		*Un. Drug, 1st pf. ....	38	40
Du Pont ....	107	112	*Un. Dyewood ....	56	60
Du Pont, pf. ....	67	69	*Un. Dyewood, pf. ....	94	96
*Freeport, Tex., Sul. 11	12		U. S. Gypsum ....		47
*Freeport, Tex., Sul. pf. 91	93		*U. S. Indus. Al. ....	46	55
Grasselli, pf. ....	130		*U. S. Indus. Al., pf. ....	31 1/4	32
Grasselli, pf. ....	90	95	*Va.-Car. Ch. ....	73	75
Hercules, Powder. ....	135	140	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf. ....	73	75
Hercules, Powd., pf. 77	79		*V. Vivaudou ....	7 1/4	8

\*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

## VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CO.'S SALES DECLINE

Stockholders of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., have elected Lucien Oudin and H. M. Tucker directors in place of A. J. Hemphill and T. W. Watts, deceased. All of the retiring directors were re-elected. C. G. Wilson, president, in his remarks to stockholders, called attention to the difficulties under which the company was forced to operate during the last fiscal year and which resulted in a deficit compared with surpluses for seven years. Mr. Wilson said that the gross turnover of sales was \$87,058,974 in the year ended May 31, 1921, compared with \$138,918,235 in the previous year. The reduction resulted from a lesser volume of business and a reduction in prices.

In connection with the fertilizer business, Mr. Wilson pointed out that owing to the state of the markets prevailing during the first months of the fiscal year 1920-1921, the season when a large part of the company's needs are contracted for, the unit cost of fertilizer materials averaged higher than at any time in the company's history. Economies have been put into effect and wages reduced to prewar standards.

Wall Street interests say that the quarterly dividend of \$1 and 50 cents extra dividend usually disbursed by the Corn Products Refining Co. to holders of common stock is being earned. It is estimated that plants are running at 80 per cent of capacity, grinding 120,000 bushels of corn a day. The company is understood to be doing a large business with Germany. The potato crop throughout that country has been a failure and to encourage starch shipments the import duty has been taken off indefinitely. As a result German starch consumers are placing large orders in this country.

The Hercules Powder Co. has declared an extra dividend of 1% on the common stock in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 2% on that issue, both payable Sept. 24 to holders of record Sept. 15. An extra dividend of the same amount was declared three months ago.

# Chemical Salesmen's Ass'n Is Launched

**Charter Members Organize Manufacturers' Salesmen's Association — Burton T. Bush Elected President— Other Officers and Executive Committee Representing All Branches of the Industry—Dinner and Open Meeting to Be Held During Chemical Exposition**

Under the good salesmen's motto, "Let's Go," ninety-six salesmen of all chemicals from alkaloids to zinc launched the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry at the Chemists' Club, Wednesday evening, Sept. 7.

Enthusiasm broke forth in repeated outbursts of applause and the spirit of good fellowship continually bubbled over in laughter at the witty sallies which punctuated the proceedings. It was a typical salesmen's gathering and the enthusiasm displayed speaks well for the success of the new organization.

The meeting was called to order by Fred E. Signer, Chairman of the Organization Committee, which for the past six weeks has been drafting the Constitution and laying working plans. After a reading of the roll of the out of town salesmen who have joined the Association, Mr. Signer called upon Williams Haynes, the prime mover in the new organization who has served as Secretary of the Organization Committee, to explain the purposes.

## A Real Salesmen's Organization

"The chemical industry," Mr. Haynes said, "while it sails in one boat, is divided into three water-tight compartments, heavy, coal-tar and fine chemicals, and a primary purpose of this Salesmen's Association is to bring together the selling forces of the American chemical manufacturers to a common meeting place and to supply through the salesmen a common ground for work for the good of the whole of the industry. Membership is of individuals, and when John Smith joins, stands upon the floor at our meetings, he does so as John Smith, Salesman, not as a member of the sales force of the Jones Chemical Corp. There is no intent to dabble in price fixing, in questions of company sales policy, in industrial politics. On the other hand, it is not a salesmen's "trade union."

Burton T. Bush emphasized the service that the organization of salesmen can be to the industry at large, saying: "I should like to meet an executive who today is not, to quote from the proposed Constitution, 'directly engaged in sales promotion work,' and I can see where American chemical salesmen, banded together, can co-operate to make better and more effective the selling conditions that exist in all branches of our industry. Our chemists in their research work, our executives in their managerial problems know that the net results of their thought and work is translated into dollars by the sales forces. And when two thousand American chemical salesmen organized in this Association speak, their voice carries far."

T. R. L. Loud of the New York Quinine & Chemical Co., A. H. Pierce, Grasselli Chemical Co., E. J. Barber, The Barrett Co., Francis M. Fargo, Calco Chemical Co., also spoke, endorsing the idea and praising the work of the Organization Committee.

## The First Officers Elected

Upon the motion of A. A. Wasserscheid, the proposed Constitution was unanimously adopted and it was immediately voted to suspend those clauses pertaining to nomination of officers by a Nominating Committee and to proceed with the election. The Organization Committee presented their nominations for officers for the



**A. A. Wasserscheid**

Treasurer Salesmen's Association



**Burton T. Bush**

President Salesmen's Association

first term and each name presented was a signal for an outburst of applause.

The following were unanimously elected: President, Burton T. Bush; vice presidents, Francis L. McCartney, Theodore R. L. Loud, Charles B. Hall; secretary, Williams Haynes; treasurer, A. A. Wasserscheid; executive committee, to serve 3 years, Fred J. Signer, Ralph Dorland; to serve 2 years, E. J. Barber, John W. Boyer; to serve 1 year, Charles F. Abbott, A. H. Pierce.

President Bush appointed the following chairmen of the Committees: Membership Committee, John A. Chew; Publicity Committee, Justin R. Weddell; Entertainment Committee, H. B. Prior; General Affairs Committee, Charles N. Turner. The chairmen of these Committees will propose the names of the men that they want to work with them during the coming year.

## Dinner—Sept. 16, at the Exposition

The "let's go" spirit of the meeting was brought forth in the prompt and unanimous decision to hold a dinner next Thursday evening at the Eighth Coast Artillery Armory, and the Entertainment Committee was instructed to provide "a good time for all," with "two prominent speakers and a jazz band." In these times, so one member jokingly suggested, it will be impossible to work a big dinner fee gracefully into the expense account, accordingly the cost per plate is to be kept low.

All enrolled members of the Association are to bring with them members of their own staff and their friends who are eligible for membership and an open invitation is extended to all members of the sales or advertising staffs of the American manufacturers of chemicals to attend this dinner. Tickets may be obtained from the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, H. B. Prior, Grasselli Chemical Co., 347 Madison Ave., New York City.

Applications for membership may be obtained from the Secretary, Williams Haynes, 3 Park Place, New York City. The initiation fee is \$10 and the annual dues, \$5, and check should accompany applications.

The enrolled charter members of the Salesmen's Association are as follows:

Arthur J. Anderson, Grasselli Chem. Co.; R. C. Anthony, Henry W. Peabody & Co.; R. E. Apthorp, Essex Aniline Works, Boston, Mass.; Geo. Ashworth, Dow Chem. Co.  
H. E. Baer, Durex Chemical Corp.; C. C. Baird, Baird & McGuire, Inc., Holbrook, Mass.; V. A. Belcher, N. J. Zinc Co.; M. Alvah Blanchard, James A. Blanchard Co.; John W. Boyer, Mathieson Alkali Wks.; Harold Braddock, Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co.; Burton T. Bush, Antoine Chiris Co.  
G. Lee Camp, Dow Chem. Co., Midland, Mich.; H. G. Carroll,



Wing & Evans, Inc.; W. Hepburn Chamberlain, Hooker Electrochem. Co.; John A. Chew, Warner Chem. Co.; F. L. Childs, Heyden Chemical Co.; R. N. Chipman, Chipman Chem. Eng. Co.; J. S. Cook, Calco Chem. Co., Bound Brook, N. J.; C. S. Curtis, Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, Ill.

John L. Dabbs, Du Pont Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Wilson I. Dean, Dow Chem. Co., New York; Ralph E. Dorland, Dow Chem. Co., New York; H. R. Drackett, P. W. Drackett & Sons Co., Cincinnati; Geo. H. Draper, E. Fougere & Co.; F. W. Duerk, F. W. Frost & Co., Inc.

L. L. Edwards, Chipman Chem. Eng. Co., Inc.; Geo. M. Eno, Grasselli Chem. Co.; T. G. Erskine, Tower Mfg. Co.

F. M. Fargo, Jr., The Calco Chem. Co., Bound Brook, N. J.; H. Foster, F. W. Frost & Co.

W. F. George, W. F. George Chemicals; Bernard N. Glick, Industrial Chem. Co.; Walter Goff, Monsanto Chemical Works; Ralph Gretscho, The White Tar Co.

P. S. Hansen, H. J. Baker & Bro.; Chas. B. Hall, Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co., Cleveland; H. E. Hall, Com'l Solvents Corp.; A. B. Hanby, Raritan Aniline Wks., New Brunswick, N. J.; Williams Haynes, "Drug & Chemical Mkts."; Alfred J. Higgins, Zinsser & Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.; J. F. Hollywood, Marietta Refining Co.

A. B. Johnson, Dicks-David Co.; D. H. Jonas, Tower Mfg. Co.; Wm. E. Jordan, Wm. E. Jordan, Inc.

John A. Kienle, Mathieson Alkali; Elvin H. Killheffer, Newport Chemical Wks., Passaic, N. J.; M. H. Klein, The Grasselli Chem. Co.

J. D. Lowery, Butterworth-Judson Corp.

F. L. McCartney, Monsanto Chem. Wks., St. Louis, Mo.; Frank McDonough, Norvell Chemical Corp.; H. J. McGuire, Balrd & McGuire, Holbrook, Mass.; O. K. Mayland, Commonwealth Chem. Corp.

Braxton R. Nagle, Warner Chem. Co.

Alexander T. O'Brien, Pharma Chem. Corp.

A. H. Pierce, Grasselli Chem. Co.; Morris R. Poucher, Du Pont Co., Wilmington, Del.; H. B. Prior, Grasselli Chem. Co.

B. G. Quine, John Campbell & Co.

H. N. Replogle, Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co.; A. C. Robertson, Rhodia Chemical Co.; M. S. Rosenthal, Stein, Hall & Co., Inc.

William Schlosser, West Disinfecting Co.; Harry J. Schnell, "Oil Paint & Drug Reporter"; Adolph C. Schwarz, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co.; Edwin C. Scott, Semet Solvay Co.; M. J. Seeley, Antoine Chirs Co.; Norman Seydel, Seydel Co., Jersey City, N. J.; A. C. Shattuck, Jr., P. W. Drackett & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. T. Short, Wilkes Martin Wilkes Co.; Fred E. Signer, Butterworth-Judson Corp.; Truman Smith, Contact Process Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. A. Stebbins, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten; Francis Stelter, Grasselli Chem. Co.; Henry H. Stiller, Bush, Beach & Gent, Inc.; Geo. R. Stoettner, Atlantic Dyestuff Co., Chas. H. Stone, Atlantic Dyestuff Co., Boston, Mass.; Richard E. Sumner, The Calco Chem. Co., Bound Brook, N. J.

Philip S. Tilden, Du Pont Co., Wilmington, Del.; Frederick Trowbridge, Amer. Aniline Prod. Co., Chicago, Ill.; Burnell R. Tunison, U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.; Chas. N. Turner, Newport Chem. Works, Passaic, N. J.

W. H. Van Winkle, W. H. Van Winkle, Inc.; E. C. Vollmer, Croton Color & Chem. Co.; Dr. H. Von Rucker, Contact Process Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A. A. Wasserscheid, Mallinckrodt Chem. Wks.; B. P. Webster, Chipman Chem. Eng. Co.; Justin R. Weddell, Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co.; H. R. Wemple, Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.; Milton C. Whitaker, U. S. Industrial Chem. Co.; Geo. H. Whaley, John Campbell & Co.; A. R. White, Mich. Electrochem. Co., Menominee, Mich.; W. N. Wilkinson, Union Sulphur Co., Clarence C. W. Wilson, Du Pont Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. Wrench, Industrial Chem. Co.

F. G. Zinsser, Zinsser & Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

## Trade Notes and Personals

W. Forthmann of the German Potash Syndicate has arrived in New York and is studying the potash situation in the American market.

The Commercial Solvents Corp. has registered a British address at 10A Featherstone Buildings, High Holborn, London, W. C. The office is in charge of W. A. Barton.

H. B. Moore is now associated with E. R. Smeade & Co., 2 Rector street, New York. Mr. Moore was formerly manager of the vegetable oil department of Garrigues & Co.

A correspondent writes the "New York Times" that it is no wonder Germany's war reparations "stick in her gills—the word for reparations being WIEDERGUTMACHUNGSLEISTUNGEN."

Jungmann & Co. have reorganized and will import and export chemicals, drugs and raw materials. The offices are at 150 Nassau street, New York. Dr. J. Jungmann is president, and Paul Gutschow secretary-treasurer.

J. H. Papen and K. H. Jaeger formerly officers of the Associated Pharmacists and the Fraser Tablet Company of Brooklyn are now managing the business of K. H. Jaeger & Co., 165 Broadway, bankers' factors in the drug and chemical trades.

Dr. Beckmann has an article in the Berlin "Tageblatt" in which he accuses the Du Ponts of engaging a number of leading chemists of the big Elberfeld dye works at large salaries, with a view, Dr. Beckmann alleges, of appropriating the secret processes of German dye manufacture.

Sir Edward Thorp, president of the British Chemical Association, appealed to scientific men in a paper read before the Association, last week, "not to employ their talents in devising means to develop and perpetuate a mode of warfare which is abhorrent to the higher instincts of humanity."

American purchasers of German goods now arriving in this country are complaining of the quality of the merchandise. Apparel merchants, some of whom hastily made large purchases in the German markets, expecting to make a "killing," now say that the shipments they are receiving contain many wrong sizes and are undesirable in other ways.

The Standard Chemical Corp., of Baltimore, a company chartered recently with capital stock of \$300,000 has taken over the Moselle Laboratories and the Meltex Manufacturing Co. The officers and directors include J. Lester Risenfield, president; Sidney T. Manning, vice president; Luther E. Mellen, treasurer; J. Charles Fagan, secretary, and William S. Hammond.

Paul Belle, head chemist, and Victor Marmonier, assistant chemist, of the Lyons Piece Dye Works, Paterson, N. J., who were arrested last week on charges of conspiracy to cheat and defraud and of receiving bribes in connection with the alleged theft of \$15,000 worth of chemical dyestuffs purchased through them for the company, were held in \$8,500 bail each for action by the Grand Jury. William A. Christmas, a Brooklyn chemical dealer, from whom the dyestuffs were purchased, was arrested on the conspiracy charge, and also on a charge of giving bribes in connection with the case.

## PEROXIDE DETERIORATES IN POOR GLASS

Stating that poor quality bottles were a big factor in the breaking down of hydrogen peroxide solution, Dr. Paul Poetschke, explained the action last week before the Division of the Chemistry of Medicinal Products, American Chemical Society, at Columbia University. He said in part: "Carefully conducted experiments," said he, "confirm the fact that traces of alkali dissolved in glass bottles cause rapid deterioration of hydrogen peroxide. Manufacturers have not given sufficient attention to the selection of glass bottles of suitable quality for bottling hydrogen peroxide, with the result that undue deterioration has been charged frequently to impurities in the hydrogen peroxide when defective glass was responsible. Experiments made by storing hydrogen peroxide in the dark and in vari-colored light show that solutions keep infinitely better if stored in the dark. Orange and red light afford some protection over white light, whereas blue light causes the greatest deterioration."

Dr. Poetschke stated that such preservatives as acetanilid and quinine sulphate retard the decomposition of the useful disinfectant, but that all preservatives are less effective than is the storage in bottles of suitable quality and the exclusion of light.



**REPORT ON COLONIAL TARIFF POLICIES**

The United States Tariff Commission has issued a report on Colonial Tariff Policies. It describes the tariff policies and certain phases of colonial administration in the colonies of Great Britain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, Japan, and the United States. It also deals with the mandated territories created from the former German colonies and the Turkish Empire. Because of the development of American export trade and the increasing dependency upon certain raw materials produced in colonial areas, because of the growth of American shipping and the extension of our investments in foreign countries, the United States is becoming more and more concerned with the commercial policies pursued by the great powers in their colonial possessions.

This subject of colonial tariff policies forms an increasingly important problem in the adjustment of the commercial relations of nations and should be considered in enacting any legislation affecting commercial agreements or in adopting any measures to formulate the commercial policy of this country. Industrial nations are becoming more and more dependent upon the great colonial areas which constitute half of the earth's surface and it will contribute to harmony and good will in the world if these problems can be settled through conference. The policy adopted by the United States in the present state of international relationships will doubtless have its influence on the policies of other colonial powers.

**USED \$2,000,000 OF GLASS CHEMICALS**

An official report issued by the Canadian government on the glass industry in Canada, gives the amount of materials used during 1918 as follows:

Kind	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Cost at Works	Average price per unit
Glass or silica sand.. (Tons, 2000 lbs.)		40,344	\$155,854	3.86
Soda ash (carbonate of soda)	"	13,468	635,068	47.15
Nitrate of soda.....	"	95	7,905	83.21
Limestone .....	"	4,490	18,076	4.02
Lime .....	"	2,190	18,046	8.24
Carbon .....	"	7	140	20.00
Arsenic, white .....	lbs.	68,314	8,694	0.12
Manganese dioxide .....	"	18,535	1,414	0.07
Litharge & red lead.....	"	169,987	17,764	0.10
All other chemicals.....			74,566	....
Boxes, cases, etc.....			367,946	....
All other miscellaneous materials....			751,276	....
Total .....			\$2,056,739	

Chemicals mainly for use in the glass industry in Canada, were imported in the following quantities in 1918:

Materials	Quantity Tons	Value
Soda ash or barilla .....	45,569	\$1,973,640
Soda, sulfate of, crude, known as salt cake .....	34,387	676,571
Soda, nitrate of, or cubic nitre .....	51,996	4,077,903
Lime .....	4,987	53,745

**SODIUM FLUORIDE PROTECTS PULP**

Experiments to find a chemical which will protect pulp and pulp wood from decay have resulted in a report by the American Paper and Pulp Association and the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., that sodium fluoride seems to be the best disinfectant, with borax a close second. Boric acid is equal or somewhat superior to borax, but the greater cost throws it out of competition. Sodium dinitrophenolate in 1/4 per cent, concentration appears very promising, with an antiseptic efficiency equal to anything tried, but the yellowish chemical discoloration of the pulp may prove objectionable for some purposes. This readily washes out, however, although it may leave the pulp somewhat browner than normal.

**PHARMACISTS INSTALL OFFICERS**

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

New Orleans, Sept. 14.—The American Pharmaceutical Association in national convention here listened to an address by the retiring president, Charles H. Packard, on the prohibition law. He urged observance of the regulations by all druggists in spirit and letter, praising the effects of the law and recommending that the Association follow the course paved by the medical association in adopting resolutions opposing the use of alcohol as a medicine beverage except in "the preparation and preservation of pharmaceutical products." Reorganization of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the establishment of a permanent home in a central part of the country, advancement of the standards of pharmacy and increased activity in the matter of research work were other recommendations submitted.

The Association endorsed the Senate bill providing for the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures. A committee was appointed to deal with the handling of liquors by druggists.

Samuel L. Hilton of Washington, D. C., was installed as president of the association for the 1921-1922 term. Charles E. Caspari, of St. Louis, will be first vice-president; David F. Jones, of Watertown, S. D., second vice-president; Hugo H. Schaefer, New York City, third vice-president. New members of the council installed were: Henry M. Whelpley, of St. Louis; George M. Beringer, of Camden, N. J., and John G. Godding, of Boston.

Cleveland was selected for the next place of meeting of the association.

**MAKING COTTON DUCK FIREPROOF**

Canvas can be so treated with various water-proofing substances that it will withstand exposure to the weather for at least a year. The results of extensive experiments are given in the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry" by F. P. Veitch and T. D. Jarrell, of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture. The scientists built canopies of canvas and coated them with waterproofing materials made according to different formulae. R. L. Sibley, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, a member of the American Chemical Society, reports that of three types of fire-proofing tested by him sodium tungstate had the least effect on the breaking strength of the fabric and therefore the least weakening action. He recommends 3.5 per cent solution of sodium tungstate as an excellent fire-proofing agent for the treatment of cotton fabric of which the breaking strength and wearing qualities must not be materially weakened.

**SEIZE NARCOTICS VALUED AT \$1,000,000**

Opium, cocaine, alcohol, brandy, wine, and cordials estimated to be worth nearly \$1,000,000 were seized by Revenue officers on board the Greek steamer King Alexander, formerly the Hamburg-American liner Grover Cleveland at a Brooklyn pier. Resistance by the crew resulted in the shooting of eight sailors, and it was found necessary to club about 20 others into submission. The ship was seized and more than 300 of the crew arrested. A smuggling plot was revealed involving Customs employees and pier watchmen. Credit for the success of the seizure is given to Ralph Oyler, member of the Narcotic Squad, and U. S. District Attorney Collins. Sabbath Mentinth, fourth officer of the ship, is missing. One bag of narcotics valued at more than \$100,000 was lost overboard in transferring it to a launch.

The General Smelting Co., Stock Exchange Building, Philadelphia, Pa., has taken bids for the erection of a new one-story plant to be located at Bath and Westmoreland Streets.

## The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Pages 540-541

### LESS COMPETITION FROM ABROAD

**Advances In Heavy Chemical Prices In Germany Expected to Improve Local Conditions—British Quotations Also Firmer—Soda Ash Still Weak—White Arsenic Is Lower**

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

##### Advanced

Ammonium Chloride, white imp.,  
¼c lb.

Soda Prussiate, ¼c lb.

##### Declined

Arsenic, white, ¼c lb.

Magnesium Sulfate, imp. tech.,

5c cwt.

Potassium Permanganate, 1c lb.

Soda Ash, (resale) 10c cwt.

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial .....	1b. \$10	\$10	\$11	\$12½
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg. ....	ton 18.00	18.00	18.00	22.00
Bleaching Powder Works. ....	100 lbs. 2.05	2.05	2.40	6.00
Copper Sulfate .....	100 lbs. 5.00	5.00	5.25	8.25
Potash, Caustic .....	lb. .04½	.04½	.05	.28
Saltpeter, gran. ....	lb. .09¾	.09¾	.09¾	.15
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. ....	100 lbs. 2.00	2.10	2.25	3.00
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c. ....	100 lbs. 3.90	3.90	4.15	4.86
Potassium Bichromate .....	lb. .11¾	.11¾	.12	.34
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>3.490</b>	<b>3.501</b>	<b>3.614</b>	<b>4.950</b>

Business in heavy chemicals has been showing gradual though spotty improvement. Buyers are becoming more confident of the firmness of price levels and are gradually increasing their demands as consuming demand for their products increases. Conditions that have hampered trade during recent months seem to be showing signs of slowly clearing up. Imported goods continue to rule the general market but indications from abroad are that prices are rising there. German prices are firmer in spite of the recent slump in exchange rates, and it is expected that the recovery from the slump will force German exporters into a much firmer position which will be reflected in prices here. English exchange is somewhat weaker but prices named for English chemicals for import have not fallen but on the contrary are showing signs of greater firmness.

Prices are fairly firm with little pressure noted from sellers. Imported white ammonium chloride and yellow prussiate of soda are firmer with activity noted in the latter item. White arsenic and imported technical magnesium sulfate are weaker on slow demand. Imported potassium permanganate is lower. Caustic soda is fairly firm but soda ash is weakening under pressure of offers from importers. Acids are steady although inactive.

**Acid, Acetic**—Prices are quoted at variance by different makers. The carlot basis for 28% acid is \$2.50@ \$2.75 per hundred according to brand. Glacial acid is quoted at 10c@11c per pound according to quantity and brand.

**Acid, Hydrofluoric**—Prices are weak and demand slow. The basis of quotation from makers is 12c@13c per pound for 48% acid in carboys. Outside holders are able to shade these figures somewhat.

**Acid, Mixed**—Demand shows a little improvement but prices are held at former levels of 9¼c@10c per unit of nitric and 1c@1¼c per unit of sulfuric.

**Acid, Muratic**—Consumers are showing some interest but as a rule the market continues quiet and at former levels. Makers are somewhat at variance on prices which are based on \$1.50@ \$2.00 per hundred for 20% acid in carlots and less in carboys.

**Acid, Sulfuric**—Prices are firmly held on a basis of \$18.00@ \$20.00 per ton for 66% acid in tanks cars f.o.b. works and reports of sales at lower figures are emphatically denied. Interest generally is improved on the increased activity in fertilizers following strength in cotton. Makers quote \$11.00@ \$16.00 per ton for 60% acid although some makers are unwilling to sell below \$13.00 per ton.

**Alums**—Demand has been fairly well sustained and prices are quite firm at recent levels. Lump ammonia alum is quoted at 3½c@3¾c per pound and lump potash at 3¾c@5¾c per pound by importers and domestic makers as price bases.

**Ammonium Sulfate**—Commercial sulfate is steady at \$2.00@ \$2.75 per hundred according to seller, the lower price being quoted on imported sulfate. Iron free sulfate is quoted at \$2.50@ \$3.00 per hundred according to brand and quantity.

**Ammonium Chloride**—Business is dull but higher cabled prices have forced importers to raise their prices slightly on white granulated. Present quotations on white granulated from importers are 6c@6¼c per pound and from domestic makers, 7c@7¼c per pound. Gray granulated is steady with importers at 6¾c@7c per pound and 7c@7¼c per pound with makers.

**Ammonium Sulfate**—The heavy demand of the past few weeks is working itself out and prices are showing some tendency to sag back to former levels. Bulk sulfate at works is to be had around \$1.90 per hundred where available at all. F.a.s. prices are around \$2.40 per hundred.

**Arsenic**—Continued inactivity has forced further weakness in white arsenic prices which are quoted lower at 6¼c@6½c per pound. Red arsenic is held firmly at 11c@12c per pound.

**Barium Chloride**—Importers prices tend weaker although still quoted at former levels of \$45.00@ \$46.00 per ton. Arrivals are quoted below this level. Other barium salts share in the weakness.

**Barium Nitrate**—Importers are weaker on this item and quote 7¾c@10c per pound according to quantity.

**Bleaching Powder**—The gradual movement of resale bleach into consuming channels has brought the market into a somewhat firmer position. There is still some resale material to be had as low as \$2.05 per hundred works but as a rule holders are demanding \$2.25@ \$2.50 per hundred f.o.b. works.

**Copper Sulfate**—Quotations generally are 5¼c per pound or higher but importers sulfate in limited amounts is offered as low as 5c per pound.

**Magnesium Sulfate**—Holders of stocks of imported technical sulfate are offering lower at \$1.10@ \$1.15 per hundred on the spot. Offers from domestic makers are not heard but their nominal price is \$2.00 per hundred f.o.b. New York.

**Potash, Caustic**—Prices are holding at recent advances and are showing a tendency to greater firmness. Reports are heard that 4¾c per pound is the best price

at present possible but sizable lots are still to be had as low as 4½¢ per pound in some directions.

**Potash, Carbonate**—The market continues dead and prices meaningless.

**Potassium Permanganate**—Prices on imported permanganate are lower at 22¢@24¢ per pound.

**Soda Ash**—Lower prices are named in most quarters as demand has been satisfied by imported goods. Spot resale prices are lower at \$2.00 per hundred. Makers prices are \$1.62½ per hundred basis 48% f.o.b. works (\$1.93 flat).

**Soda, Caustic**—Prices are firm at recent levels with \$3.80@\$4.00 per hundred quoted on the spot. Makers quote \$3.25 per hundred basis 60% f.o.b. works (\$4.12 flat).

**Soda, Prussiate**—Demand for yellow prussiate has continued in good volume and prices are firmer at 12½¢ @13¢ per pound on the spot.

### THOSE UNRELIABLE AMERICAN DYES?

Representatives of the textile trade, the garment industries and the dyestuffs manufacturers met Tuesday at the headquarters of the United Waist League of America, 29 East Thirty-second Street, to discuss complaints about American dyes regarding fastness, the correct use of dyes and the methods of dyers in applying colors. The meeting is the direct outcome of a conference held recently at the offices of the Associated Dress Industries of America at which a frank discussion of the problems of the American dye industry took place. Expert dye men and chemical men declared at this conference that the American dye industry had reached a stage of perfection equal to that of any other nation and that the American dyes were the equal if not superior of those produced in any other country.

David N. Mosessohn, executive director of the Associated Dress Industries of America, said: "The dye makers say the dyes are all right, but the trade doesn't know how to use them. The buck is passed all along the line. Therefore, we have decided to gather representatives of all the interests involved and we expect to arrive at a solution."

Statements were made by representatives of the various industries, giving their point of view and there was considerable sharp criticism of the misuse of colors. The result of the conference had not been announced up to the time that DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS went to press. Among those present were David N. Mosessohn, George W. Cole of the Standard Silk Dyeing Co.; N. W. Haynes, of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS; Dr. Charles A. Herty, of the American Chemical Society; H. J. Kenner, executive director, and Richard H. Leo, director counsel, of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World; Dr. L. J. Matos, of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., Dr. J. Merritt Matthews, of the American Dye Institute; and Henry Blum of the United Piece Dye Works.

Figures compiled by the United States Geological Survey from reports submitted by all zinc smelters which operated during the first six months of 1921 show that the production of zinc from domestic ore in that period was 100,781 short tons, and from foreign ore, 1,744 tons, a total of 102,525 tons, as compared with 205,269 tons in the last half of 1920 and 258,108 tons in the first half. The stock of zinc held at smelters and in warehouse June 30 was 94,747 tons, having increased from 71,037 tons at the end of 1920 and 29,892 tons at the middle of that year. From the foregoing figures and from the statistics of imports and exports as recorded by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, it is calculated that the apparent consumption for the period was 83,965 tons, as compared with 147,783 tons in the last half of 1920 and 175,268 tons in the first half.

### SOURCES OF DOMESTIC POTASH

Arthur C. Harragin, vice president and treasurer of the U. S. Potash Producers' Association, says that ample supplies of potash for current and future needs are recoverable from domestic sources without recourse to imported goods. Quoting from Government reports he states that the brines of Searles Lake alone contain sufficient potash in solution to fill the entire needs of the country for the next eighty years. In addition the greensands of New Jersey, the dust from cement mills and various other sources of supply are available and waiting development. This, according to Mr. Harragin, answers the question of supplies at hand.

In regard to processes Mr. Harragin points out that recent work on the brines in California has developed a process which enables the production of virtually pure potash by simple evaporation methods. Processes for the recovery of the other waste potash have not reached such a high stage of development largely because the incentive of protection has not been granted. Mr. Harragin states that he believes that the farmers of the country and their representatives would realize the desirability of domestic production if they would consider the possibility of a working agreement on prices between the French and German producers. Such an agreement, which, he contends, is far from improbable, would effectually control the market and exact a greater toll from the farmers than the modest tariff asked by the domestic producers.

"Proofs are not lacking," says Mr. Harragin, "of the ability of domestic producers to produce potash as cheaply as their foreign competitors. In addition there is always the possibility of the discovery of supplies of potash similar to the German and Alsatian deposits in our own salt beds. A moderate sliding scale duty such as is proposed would effectually insure the development of adequate supplies here and make the country absolutely independent of any possible Franco-German monopoly."

### IMPORTS OF DYES DURING JULY

Washington, D. C., Sept. 14.—Imports of dyes and dyestuffs by countries during July were as follows:

Countries	Alizarin and alizarin dyes.		Colors or dyes not elsewhere specified.	
	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars
Belgium .....	.....	.....	985	1,328
France .....	.....	.....	45,811	59,099
Germany .....	87,066	87,476	272,142	404,399
Italy .....	228	495	14,762	19,790
Netherlands .....	352	174	1,032	1,755
Switzerland .....	.....	.....	165,822	230,971
England .....	3,006	3,108	6,876	8,606
Scotland .....	.....	.....	500	377
Canada .....	.....	.....	4	7
Japan .....	.....	.....	66	73
Total .....	90,662	91,253	508,000	746,495

Countries	Indigo, natural		Indigo, synthetic		Extracts and decoctions for dyeing.	
	Lbs.	Dollars	Lbs.	Dollars	Lbs.	Dollars
Belgium .....	1,535	7,068	.....	.....	.....	.....
France .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,012	945
England .....	1,524	732	2,122	726	.....	.....
Canada .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,497	2,440
Japan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,635	102
Total .....	3,059	7,800	2,122	726	37,164	3,487

D. D. Christner, field geologist in the Bureau of Economic Geology of the University of Texas, announces the discovery of what may be the largest deposit of potash salts in the world in Crane County, Texas. From the results of his survey, Mr. Christner believes that the deposit is some 100 to 200 feet thick and will be found at a depth of 1,500 feet. Samples so far found showed 2 to 3 per cent and 16 per cent potash.



## The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 536-538

### IMPORTED BROMIDES EASE DOWN

**Pressure of New Imports and Competition Cause—  
Makers Cut Salicylates and Cocaine—Rochelle Salt  
Easier—Hydroquinone Reduced—Quinine Firm**

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced  
Soap, Conti's Castile, 50c case.

#### Declined

Acid Salicylic, 2c lb.	*Potass. Bromide, 1c lb.
*Ammon. Bromide, 1c lb.	*Potass. Permanganate, 1c lb.
*Antipyrine, 5c lb.	*Rochelle Salt, 1/2c lb.
Aspirin, 5c lb.	Salol, 10c lb.
Camphor, Chin. ref., 2c lb.	*Sodium Cacodylate, 25c lb.
Jap. slabs, cases, 2c lb.	*Sodium Bromide, 1c lb.
Cocaine Hydrochloride, 50c oz.	Spartein Sulfate, 7c oz.
*Formaldehyde, 1/2c lb.	
Hydroquinone, 25c lb.	

\*Resale or Imported

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid .....	\$ .33	\$ .33	\$ .33	\$ .50
Acid Citric, resellers .....	.45	.45	.45	.70
Calomel, American .....	.82	.82	.82	1.37
Camphor, Jap., ref. ....	.70	.72	.75	1.20
Caffeine, Alkaloid .....	5.00	5.00	5.50	7.50
Iodine, Resublimed .....	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.35
Menthol .....	4.30	4.30	4.30	6.25
Morphine Sulfate .....	4.80	4.80	5.20	7.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst. ....	.24	.24	.24	.63
Quinine Sulfate, Java .....	.67	.67	.67	.80
Sodium Salicylate .....	.30	.30	.30	.50
Strychnine Sulfate .....	1.35	1.35	1.55	1.55
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>2.72</b>

The consuming industries are gradually recovering some degree of confidence,—rather hesitatingly and slowly to be sure, but nevertheless steadily. Low prices on a great number of items, prices well under the levels of pre-war days, are being taken advantage of to replace depleted stocks on a somewhat broader scale. The actual volume of manufactured medicinal products which has passed into consuming channels during the past week, represents a material improvement when compared with any period during the past year or more. At the same time, although business is better than it has been for some time past, it is still far from good. Low prices have been an important factor, and an upward movement of any duration for whatever cause, would undoubtedly see another complete retirement from the market.

Manufacturers have cut cocaine again owing to poor demand and foreign competition. Salicylates and salicylic acid have also been reduced by makers. Imported bromides have eased off further. Chinese refined camphor has softened. Small spot supplies have boosted the price of Conti's castile soap here. Resale antipyrine has eased down slightly. Other imported products which are noted at slightly lower levels on the spot include Rochelle salt, potassium permanganate, spartein sulfate and sodium cacodylate.

**Acid Citric**—A fair jobbing demand is noted for the acid in kegs. Price holds at 45c a pound spot. Nothing in a large way is moving. American manufacturers still at 47c@47½c.

**Acid Oxalic**—Reports of limited offers of spot oxalic acid at 12c a pound are reported. Quoted in regular channels here at 15c@16c a pound as to seller.

**Acid Salicylic**—Leading producers have cut quotations on U.S.P. salicylic to an inside of 22c a pound, 100 pound lots. Plenty of resale material is offering here with

little or no demand at 19c a pound. All salicylates cut in proportion. Sodium named by makers at 28c now. Resale goods held unchanged at 26c. Salol cut to 70c by makers and held unchanged at 60c by resellers. Methyl salicylate at 32c in makers' hands; resellers slightly lower at 31c. Aspirin at 60c in manufacturers' quotations but easier in one or two quarters at 55c.

**Antipyrine**—One lot available on spot at \$2.15 a pound. Other resale goods at \$2.20. Importers are demanding \$2.25 a pound firm.

**Aspirin**—Lots to be had at 55c spot. Makers at 60c. Seed Acid Salicylic.

**Bromides**—Slightly easier prices are again noted for imported bromides on the spot. Competition between importers is keen and prices are under pressure. Potash bromide is named all the way from 14c a pound inside up to 17c as to quantity and seller. Sodium bromide is held at 17c up to 20c. Ammonium bromide is available at 20c@22c a pound. American makers adhere to 24c for potash, 25c for sodium and 33c for ammonium.

**Caffeine**—Some stocks have been taken out of the market here and a firmer condition is indicated. Prices are unchanged, however, at \$4.60@4.75 a pound for resale and imported goods. Manufacturers quote \$5.00 @ \$5.25 a pound.

**Camphor**—Larger lots of Chinese refined gum have been effective in softening the spot price. Holders are openly naming 68c and might take less on firm business. Japanese slabs at 70c in cases. Tablets at 78c@82c. American refined gum at 75c bulk basis in barrels with tablets ranging up to 84c.

**Chloroform**—Producers adhere to 43c a pound in drums. Resale goods and the stock of a small maker are offered here at 36c in drums and possibly 35c on firm business.

**Cocaine**—Manufacturers have reduced prices for cocaine hydrochloride fifty cents per ounce and now quote on a basis of \$6.00 an ounce for crystals while granular and powdered are \$6.25. Imported goods reported available on spot at \$6.00, possibly less. Competition from imported material and the restricted demand are responsible for the lower prices.

**Cod Liver Oil**—Indicated as firmer with some buying for the coming season. New crop Norwegian oil on spot at \$16.50@18.00 a barrel as to brand and seller. Old oil, in limited lots, offered at \$15.00@16.00. Newfoundland not a factor and practically nominal at \$15.00 @ \$17.00.

**Cream Tartar**—Imported cream tartar in steady demand for small lots only. Guaranteed U.S.P. at 26c a pound spot while less can be done for off-color and questionable goods.

**Formaldehyde**—Continues weak and under pressure. Demand is small. Resale lots have changed hands on this market during the week at 11c flat. Makers are asking 12c unchanged.

**Hydroquinone**—Manufacturers have cut prices for hydroquinone and now quote on a basis of \$1.25 a pound for hundred pound lots.

**Menthol**—Continues quiet and unchanged. A slightly better demand was noted for jobbing lots last week but this has quieted down. For spot cases \$4.30@4.35 a pound is named while less than case lots are held at \$4.40.

**Mercury**—New imports hold the spot situation uncertain. Prices range from \$41.00 up to \$44.00 a flask



for spot metal as to seller and quantity. Orders are small and of a jobbing nature mostly.

**Potassium Permanganate**—New lots of U.S.P. potassium permanganate are offered on the spot at 22c a pound. Ranges up to 24c as to quantity and seller. Weak and subject to keen competition.

**Quinine**—Continues in steady demand and is firm on spot at 65c for Japanese in 100 ounce tins and at 67c for Java. Well maintained and looking upward as the fall and winter consuming season approaches. American manufacturers adhere to 70c an ounce in 100s for sulfate.

**Rochelle Salt**—Some lots of imported Rochelle salt, U.S.P. quality, are available on spot at 19½c, possibly 19c in barrels. Others quote 20c@21c a pound for good quality Rochelle. American makers adhere to 25c unchanged.

**Salol**—Makers cut from 80c to 70c a pound. Resellers still at 60c. See Acid Salicylic.

**Soap**—Spot supplies of Conti's castile soap are ma-

terially reduced on spot and the price has been jumped to \$8.50 a case by importers here. Powdered U.S.P. white in barrels at 36c unchanged.

**Sodium Cacodylate**—New imported lots are quoted here at cheaper prices, \$3.60 a pound being named by one holder. Up to \$4.00 a pound is asked.

**Spartein Sulfate**—Spot goods are now available in small quantities at 60c an ounce. Ranges up to 70c an ounce as to seller.

Manufacturers of organic chemicals will meet at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York, on Thursday, Sept. 15, at 2 p.m. The meeting will be addressed by Dr. Charles H. Herty, S. A. Wilder, and Dr. Ellwood Hendrick.

Several of the exhibitors at the chemical show whose offices are located downtown, New York, are reported to be taking the night boat to Albany each evening and riding back the short distance to the Armory by trolley.

### ALCOHOL FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES

#### Text of The Volstead Supplementary Bill as Revised By the Senate—Search Warrant Made Obligatory In Hunt For Liquor—No Revenue Tax Assessed on Lost or Stolen Spirits

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 14.—Following is a copy of the supplement to the National Prohibition Act as it passed the Senate; after revision of the measure passed by the House:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the words "person," "commissioner," "application," "permit," "regulation," and "liquor," and the phrase "intoxicating liquor," when used in this Act shall have the same meaning as they have in Title II of the National Prohibition Act.

Sec. 2. That only spirituous and vinous liquor may be prescribed for medicinal purposes, and all permits to prescribe and prescriptions for any other liquor shall be void. No physician shall prescribe, nor shall any person sell or furnish on any prescription, any vinous liquor that contains more than 24 per centum of alcohol by volume, nor shall anyone prescribe or sell or furnish on any prescription more than one-fourth of one gallon of vinous liquor or any such vinous or spirituous liquor that contains separately or in the aggregate more than one-half pint of alcohol, for use by any person within any period of ten days. No physician shall be furnished with more than one hundred prescription blanks for use in any period of ninety days, nor shall any physician issue more than that number of prescriptions within any such period unless on application therefor he shall make it clearly apparent to the commissioner that for some extraordinary reason a larger amount is necessary, whereupon the necessary additional blanks may be furnished him. But this provision shall not be construed to limit the sale of any article the manufacture of which is authorized under section 4, Title II, of the National Prohibition Act.

If the commissioner shall find after hearing, upon notice as required in section 4, Title II, of the National Prohibition Act, that any article enumerated in subdivisions b, c, d, or e of section 4 of Title II of said National Prohibition Act is being used as a beverage, or for intoxicating beverage purposes, he may require a change of formula of such article and in the event that such change is not made within a time to be named by the commissioner he may cancel the permit for the manufacture of such article unless it is made clearly to appear to the commissioner that such use can only occur in rare or exceptional instances, but such action of the commissioner may by appropriate proceedings in a court of equity be reviewed, as provided for in section 5, Title II, of said National Prohibition Act: Provided, That no change of formula shall be required and no permit to manufacture any article under subdivision (E), section 4, Title II of the National Prohibition Act shall be revoked unless the sale or use of such article is substantially increased in the community by reason of its use as a beverage for intoxicating beverage purposes.

No spirituous liquor shall be imported into the United States, nor shall any permit be granted authorizing the manufacture of any spirituous liquor save alcohol, until the amount of such liquor now in distilleries or other bonded warehouses shall have been reduced to a quantity that in the opinion of the commissioner will, with liquor that may thereafter be manufactured and imported, be sufficient to supply the current need thereafter for all non-beverage uses: Provided, That this provision against importation shall not apply to shipments en route to the United States at the time of the passage of this Act: Provided further, That no vinous liquor shall be imported into the United States unless it is made to appear to the commissioner that vinous liquor for such nonbeverage use produced in the United States is not sufficient to meet such nonbeverage needs: And provided

further, That the commissioner may authorize the return to the United States under such regulations and conditions as he may prescribe any distilled spirits of American production exported free of tax and reimported in original packages in which exported and consigned for redeposit in the distillery bonded warehouse from which originally removed.

Sec. 3. That this Act and the National Prohibition Act shall apply not only to the United States but to all territory subject to its jurisdiction, including the Territory of Hawaii and the Virgin Islands; and jurisdiction is conferred on the courts of the Territory of Hawaii and the Virgin Islands to enforce this Act and the National Prohibition Act in such Territory and Islands.

Sec. 4. That regulations may be made by the commissioner to carry into effect the provisions of this Act. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this Act shall be subject to the penalties provided for in the National Prohibition Act.

Sec. 5. That all laws in regard to the manufacture and taxation of and traffic in intoxicating liquor, and all penalties for violations of such laws that were in force when the National Prohibition Act was enacted, shall be and continue in force, as to both beverage and nonbeverage liquor, except such provisions of such laws as are directly in conflict with any provision of the National Prohibition Act or of this Act; but if any act is a violation of any of such laws and also of the National Prohibition Act or of this Act, a conviction for such act or offense under one shall be a bar to prosecution therefor under the other. All taxes and tax penalties provided for in section 35 of Title II of the National Prohibition Act shall be assessed and collected in the same manner and by the same procedure as other taxes on the manufacture of or traffic in liquor.

If distilled spirits upon which the internal revenue tax has not been paid are lost by theft, accidental fire, or other casualty while in possession of a common carrier subject to the Transportation Act of 1920 or the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, or if lost by theft from a distillery or other bonded warehouse, and it shall be made to appear to the commissioner that such losses did not occur as the result of negligence, connivance, collusion, or fraud on the part of the owner or person legally accountable for such distilled spirits, no tax shall be assessed or collected upon the distilled spirits so lost, nor shall any tax penalty be imposed or collected by reason of such loss, but the exemption from the tax and penalty shall only be allowed to the extent that the claimant is not indemnified against or recompensed for such loss. This provision shall apply to any claim for taxes or tax penalties that may have accrued since the passage of the National Prohibition Act or that may accrue hereafter. Nothing in this section shall be construed as in any manner limiting or restricting the provisions of Title III of the National Prohibition Act.

Sec. 6. That any officer, agent, or employee of the United States engaged in the enforcement of this Act, or the National Prohibition Act, or any other law of the United States, who shall search or attempt to search the property or premises of any person without previously securing a search warrant as provided by law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not to exceed \$1,000 or imprisoned not to exceed one year, or both so fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the court.

Any person not a duly authorized officer, agent, or employee of the United States, who, under color or claim to be acting as such, in the enforcement of this Act, or the National Prohibition Act, or any other law of the United States, subjects or causes any person to be subjected to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not more than five years or by fine not exceeding \$10,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Some amendments have been agreed to in conference between committees appointed by the Senate and House, and the House has accepted these amendments. The Senate, however, has not acted on the amendments.

## The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 542-543

### BUYERS PURCHASING MORE FREELY

**Manufacturers Feel Confident That Congress Will Include Adequate Protection in the Fordney Bill—Some Speculative Movement in Betanaphthol and Dimethylaniline**

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

No Advances

Declined

Acid Laurent's, 10c lb.  
p-Nitrotoluene, 5c lb.

Tolidine, 5c lb.  
m-Toluylenediamine, 5c lb.

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzene, C. P. .... gal.	\$27	\$27	\$27	\$30
Naphthalene, flake .... lb.	.063	.063	.07	.16
Phenol .... lb.	.083	.083	.09	.12
Xylene, 10 degrees .... gal.	.35	.35	.45	.45
Toluene, pure .... gal.	.28	.28	.28	.35
Aniline Oil .... lb.	.17	.17	.20	.27
Benzaldehyde .... lb.	.45	.45	.45	.65
Betanaphthol, dist. .... lb.	.32	.32	.34	.80
Paranitroaniline .... lb.	.79	.79	.80	1.10
o-Tolidine .... lb.	.25	.25	.25	.35
Average .....	0.303	0.303	0.317	0.455

Increased interest is noted in all quarters of the intermediate and dye markets. Business during the past few weeks and especially since Labor Day has been picking up rapidly. Buyers are entering the market more freely and are thought to have abandoned their previous attitude of immediate requirement buying at least in a large measure. The attitude of Congress seems to have had a great deal to do with the change as the trade in general is coming to believe more and more that the Fordney tariff bill will include protection of an adequate nature when it is ultimately passed. Consumers of dyes find their business improving as the fall season approaches, and are consequently more willing to take on stocks.

Price movements in the main have been arbitrary during the week and have had little meaning. This is especially true of the fluctuations reported on betanaphthol and dimethylaniline which have been purely speculative and have not had a real effect on the general level of prices. Reports of wholesale reductions by one of the large makers throughout his list has lacked confirmation and it is believed that his changes have brought him into line with others and have not reduced the price level appreciably. Manufacturers' reductions are reported on Laurent's acid, para-nitrotoluene, meta-toluylenediamine, and toolidine base. Activity has been spread out well over the entire list but has not been of such a nature as to force general price revisions.

#### Coal-Tar Crudes

**Benzene**—Supplies are still very scarce and it has been impossible to locate any stocks in resale hands below 41c per gallon including drums. Refiners are still short on stocks of pure, although they have been able to continue contract movement of 90%. Present prospects on pure benzene are no brighter and higher prices may result from increased demand.

**Naphthalene**—Prices are still weak with flake offered as low as 63c per pound. Balls are held at comparatively higher figures with 83c@9c per pound probably the best possible price. Crushed naphthalene has sold

as low as 61/2c per pound recently and it may be possible to duplicate this figure.

**Phenol**—Prices are unchanged with 81/2c per pound possible on large lots in 1,000 pound drums. Smaller lots are offered at 9c per pound. Business has been booked in fair quantity.

**Toluene**—Supplies are still hard to locate at any price. Demand is slow and no tendency has been noted so far to higher prices. Nominal prices are quoted at 28c@34c per gallon in tanks and drums by refiners.

#### Intermediates

**Acid, Anthranilic**—Prices are quoted by makers at \$1.20@1.40 per pound according to quality and quantity. Some business has been done.

**Acid, Gamma**—One maker is willing to sell as low as \$2.70 per pound on quantity lots now. Others are holding at \$2.75@3.00 per pound according to quantity. Some movement has been noted.

**Acid, H**—One of the large makers has withdrawn offers of H acid. Otherwise prices are quoted at \$1.10 @ \$1.20 per pound according to brand. Movement in this acid has been limited.

**Acid, Laurent's**—Makers have reduced prices and are quoting 75c@80c per pound with fair demand.

**Acid, Neville & Winther's**—Prices are held steady by makers who report improved demand. Quotations are given as \$1.40@1.50 per pound according to quantity.

**Acid, Picramic**—Fair movement is noted at 75c@80c per pound.

**Acid, Salicylic**—The market is more or less uncertain in view of the strong competition for limited business offered. Prices on technical acid are 18c@20c per pound according to seller.

**Acid, Sulfanilic**—Activity is noted at 27c@30c per pound.

**Aniline Oil**—The fact that the lot offered during the week at auction was sold beforehand at private sale seems to indicate better business in aniline. Resale lots are to be had at 171/2c per pound although it seems impossible to do better than 18c@181/2c per pound with makers. Quotations are heard up to 20c per pound but it is believed that this figure can be shaded considerably.

**Benzidine Base**—A rumored price reduction by one maker has been a disturbing influence in the week's activities. The general asking price is \$1.00@1.10 per pound and the rumored asking price is 95c per pound. This could not be confirmed, however, and is probably nothing more than a rumor. Other makers are much disturbed by it however.

**Betanaphthol**—Fluctuations of price without meaning were noted during the week but they were not generally followed. The market seems a trifle less weak with 32c per pound the bottom and many holders asking 33c@34c per pound. The nominal makers' price is still 40c per pound but it is understood that this figure can be shaded materially.

**Dimethylaniline**—Holders have shifted prices somewhat during the week, but the general level asked is still 45c@50c per pound.

**Meta-toluylenediamine**—Makers are quoting lower at \$1.10@1.20 per pound.

**Para-nitroaniline**—Prices are steady at 79c@82c per pound with a fair consuming demand noted.

**Para-nitrotoluene**—Prices are named lower by makers at 80c@85c per pound.

**R Salt**—Prices are unchanged with buying improved. Quotations are 60c@65c per pound.

**Tolidine**—Makers have reduced tolidine to \$1.30@1.35 per pound. Demand has been slightly improved.

### CANADIAN DYE IMPORTS DECLINE

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Toronto, Canada, Sept. 14.—The monthly report of the Trade of Canada for June gives the value of imports of dyes and tanning materials as follows: From Britain, \$28,366; United States, \$181,073; other countries, \$16,284; total \$225,723; as compared with imports from Britain, \$101,059; United States, \$552,729; other countries, \$72,932, total \$726,720 for June, 1920. For the three months ending June the figures were as follows: From Britain \$63,899; United States, \$534,307; other countries, \$170,202; total \$768,408,—as compared with imports from Britain, \$199,338; United States, \$1,355,619; other countries, \$132,677; total \$1,687,634 for the three months ending June, 1920.

Imports of aniline and coal-tar dyes, included in the above, during June, were as follows: From Britain 45,419 lbs., value \$24,023; United States 75,236 lbs., \$76,222; Germany, 1,769 lbs., \$8,034; Switzerland 1,000 lbs., \$8,146; total 123,424 lbs., \$116,425,—as compared with imports from Britain, 131,897 lbs., \$76,285; United States 312,212 lbs., \$276,107; Switzerland, 11,191 lbs., \$22,746; other countries 21 lbs., \$232; total 455,321 lbs., \$375,370. Imports for the 3 months ending June were: From Britain 88,262 lbs., \$54,508; United States 262,397 lbs., \$282,069; Germany, 26,940 lbs., \$56,972; Switzerland, 18,123 lbs., \$24,725; other countries 220 lbs., \$450; total 395,942 lbs., \$418,724,—as compared with from Britain, 229,912 lbs., \$132,387; United States, 713,292 lbs., \$718,328; Switzerland, \$18,846 lbs., \$40,303; other countries, 21 lbs. \$232; total 962,671 lbs., \$891,250, for the period of three months ending June, 1920.

### BERNARD CONE FAVORS DYE LICENSE

Bernard M. Cone, an official of the Cone Mills, Greensboro, N. C., addressing a meeting of the Greensboro Rotary Club, recently, urged the continuance of the licensing system for dyes. Mr. Cone said he was speaking against his immediate interests, but for his ultimate interests as a textile manufacturer. White Oak Mills are the largest denim mills in the United States. The embargo question is a life and death proposition insofar as the American dye industry is concerned, Mr. Cone said, who pointed out that England, France, Italy, and Japan have established embargoes against German dyestuffs.

Controlling the American market the Germans could reserve certain dyestuffs for themselves and withhold them from American manufacturers, thus securing a great advantage in competing for world trade, Mr. Cone said. He emphasized the fact that the dye industry is the "key industry" of the United States and its crippling would mean irreparable injury to a number of allied industries.

The New York County Convention of the American Legion with 63 posts represented, adopted a resolution that Congress be urged to immediately enact adequate measures to maintain a permanent, independent chemical industry in the United States "to serve this country in time of peace and to ensure a trained chemical personnel and adequate equipment and supplies for instant use in time of war."

## The Editor's Correspondence

### Textile Manager Urges Dye Protection

Editor, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS:

In regard to the tariff and license of dyestuffs, I firmly believe that the American dye manufacturer should be protected. They have invested a great amount of money and it is an industry which this Nation needs.

I realize that the tendency of the American people is to buy where they can buy the best and cheapest. However, with the great trials which the world has passed through, it seems to me that every patriotic citizen ought to feel that this is something which should receive great consideration and great protection. I wish to state that in the past we have bought considerable dyestuffs of an English concern doing business in this country and we have the highest respect for their methods of doing business and we cannot forget the careful consideration they gave us during the war when dyestuffs were a scarce article. We have also bought considerable dye of American concerns and are buying some of them today.

We sincerely hope that the dyestuff business in this country will have protection so that they may continue and increase their output, which course will mean reduced prices. As far as I am concerned personally, I would not buy German dyestuffs at any price, as I am not one who forgets the past very easily.

Edward A. Bigelow, Manager,

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 6. The Hopeville Mfg. Co.

### Frank D. Cheney's Warning

Editor, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS:

I have read Mr. Stoddard's article in DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS of August 31 with much interest and agree with him as to the possible danger to our industries which are dependent upon dyestuffs, arising from Germany's ability in the future to attack these industries should she regain control of her dyestuff industry; in fact, I testified to this effect before the Senate Finance Committee at the hearings which were held upon the subject from December 8 to 13th of last year, the following being a quotation from that testimony:

There is one point that I would like to bring out which I do not think has been brought to your attention; that if Germany were to regain control of her dye industry she would have a strong club to hold over us in all our other industries into which dye enters. She could shut off supplies, for instance; she could limit supplies; she could hamper us in many ways while she is making her preparations to take those industries away from us as well. For those reasons I do not believe that either an anti-dumping law in its usually accepted sense, based upon the cost of manufacture, will accomplish the purpose, neither do I believe that a straight tariff, without regulating features, will accomplish the purpose. Therefore, I am firmly convinced that legislation similar in character to the proposed bill is the only possible way that we can be sure. Others will say the tariff will do it. We do not know that it will do it. I do not feel that we can afford to take any chances with the prosperity and the happiness and the future of our country.

I feel very strongly about the necessity of thoroughly protecting our dyestuffs industry, whether there is danger to the consuming industries of the character suggested above or not, and certainly hope that our Congress will eventually pass legislation which will give it complete protection until it is firmly established.

Frank D. Cheney,

Pres. Cheney Bros. Silk Mfg. Co.

South Manchester, Ct., Sept. 7.

China has reverted to natural indigo on account of the high cost of the synthetic material in spite of the preference of the buyers for the latter. Imports of synthetic indigo are less than 25 per cent of pre-war.



## The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, Page 545; Naval Stores, Page 546

### COTTONSEED OIL ADVANCE CONTINUES

Prices Show Effect of Tightness—Export Demand for Greases Increases—Growing Confidence in the Oil Market Apparent—Corn and Linseed Oils Higher

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Corn Oil, 3/4c lb.	Linseed Oil, 2c gal.
Cottonseed Oil, 3/4c lb.	Rosin, 20c bbl.
	Turpentine, 5c gal.
Declined	
Cod Oil, N.F., 3c gal.	China Wood Oil, Spot, 2 1/2c lb.

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$.42	\$.45	\$.44	\$1.00
Degras, American, bbls.	.03 1/2	.03 1/2	.04 1/2	.06
Lard, No. 1.	.60	.60	.65	1.19
Menhaden, crd.* bbls.	.25	.25	.30	.55
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. ct., gal.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.65
Red Oil, distilled	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.06 3/4	.14 1/2
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.11 1/2	.11 1/2	.10 3/4	.25 1/2
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls.	.10	.10	.10	.15
Cottonseed, crude, tanks*	.07 3/4	.07	.05 1/2	.10
Linseed, Carlots, bbls.	.75	.73	.75	1.25
Olive, denatured	1.10	1.10	1.45	3.15
Peanut, refined	.10 1/2	.10 1/2	.10	.16
Soya Bean, bbls.	.08 1/2	.08 1/2	.07 1/2	.13 1/2
Average	0.365	0.365	0.395	0.752

Business in oils is improving more rapidly than in most other lines. Prices are showing the effect of tightness in cottonseed oil and export demand for greases of all qualities. Buyers are showing increasing confidence in the present price levels and shortness of stocks in most oils has caused strengthening generally with a few upward revisions of price. The present movement is looked upon by the oil trade as the beginning of a season of greatly improved business all along the line. Prices are firmer and are showing a rising tendency.

The increased firmness in prices is reflected in several advances among vegetable oils which are in especially short supply. Corn, cottonseed, and linseed oils are higher and it is even predicted by some factors that higher prices may yet be expected on these oils. The artificially high price of spot China wood oil has fallen to a more reasonable level. Coconut oil is very firm and prices quoted on palm oils are stiffening.

Cod oil is lower of the fish oils. Business in fair proportion has been going on in menhaden at the recent reduction but this has not been favorable to improvement in cod oil.

Animal oils have firmed up somewhat at recent levels but prices have not advanced. Export demand for greases of all grades has been showing improvement and prices here are higher but this increase has not yet reflected itself in oils.

Naval stores are more active. Demand from the soap trade for rosins has forced prices higher on all grades. Turpentine is higher both in primary markets and on the spot.

#### Vegetable Oils

**Linseed Oil**—Prices are higher on increased demand and the lack of stocks in nearby positions may be expected to force still further advances in prompt delivery. Quotations are based on 75c per gallon in carlots of barrels for both prompt and shipment oil and crushers are expecting an adjustment upward in the nearby price. Foreign oil is not figuring largely in the present situa-

tion in spite of the fact that offers are heard as low as 65c per gallon for arrival. London spot prices are quoted at 40 shillings per quintal and Antwerp at 193 francs per 100 kilos.

**Flaxseed** prices in domestic markets are higher with Winnipeg quoting \$2.06 1/2 @ \$2.07 3/4 c per bushel and Duluth \$2.10 @ \$2.13 1/2 per bushel according to position. Buenos Aires prices are lower at \$1.74 per bushel.

**Castor Oil**—Prices are steady at 11c per pound for No. 1 oil.

**China Wood Oil**—Recent high prices for spot oil have been broken by the arrival of large shipments. Present spot prices are down to 13 1/2 c @ 14c per pound. Arrival prices are slightly higher however and c.i.f. quotations are given at 11 1/4 c @ 11 1/2 c per pound in barrels.

**Coconut Oil**—Prices are stiffer although showing no quotable change. Export demand for both fats and soaps have aided in the firmness as well as the comparatively limited stocks available. Ceylon is quoted at 10c @ 10 1/4 c per pound and Cochin at 10 3/4 c @ 11c per pound in barrels. Coast Manila oil is uncertain with the nominal level around 8 1/4 c @ 8 1/2 c per pound in sellers' tanks.

**Cottonseed Oil**—Contrary to the expectations of some factors, cottonseed oil has continued to advance. Crude oil in buyers' tanks f.o.b. mills was quoted at 7 3/4 c @ 8c per pound according to location. Prime summer yellow on the Exchange rose throughout the week and reached 9 3/4 c @ 10c per pound toward the close. The opening of the week saw some wavering at this level but prices held fairly well.

**Corn Oil**—Refined corn oil in barrels on the spot is higher at 10 1/2 c @ 11c per pound. Crude at mills has shown a slight advance in addition to those recently made and is now quoted at 7 1/4 c @ 7 1/2 c per pound in tanks.

**Olive Oil**—Denatured olive oil has remained stationary at \$1.10 @ \$1.15 per gallon on the spot. Foots are firm at 7 3/4 c @ 8 1/2 c per pound spot and 8c @ 8 1/4 c per pound for shipment.

**Palm Kernel Oil**—Prices are firmer at recent levels. Quotations are 10c @ 10 1/4 c per pound in barrels from limited spot stocks.

**Peanut Oil**—Crude oil is tight and quotations in buyers' tanks f.o.b. mills at 7 1/4 c @ 7 1/2 c per pound are heard. Spot oil is very scarce at a nominal figure of 8 1/2 c per pound in barrels. Refined peanut is steady at 10 1/2 c @ 11c per pound.

**Perilla Oil**—Prices are firmer on the spot at 9 3/4 c @ 10c per pound in barrels.

**Soya Bean Oil**—Interest is centered in cottonseed oil and holders of soya bean oil are awaiting developments. Coast offers are at former figures of 6 1/2 c @ 6 3/4 c per pound in sellers' tanks but there is little activity noted. Spot barrels are firm at 8 1/2 c @ 8 3/4 c per pound. Refined oil on the spot is held at 9 1/2 c @ 10c per pound.

#### Fish Oils

**Cod Oil**—The recent reduction by holders of menhaden oil has weakened cod oil and Newfoundland oil is quoted lower at 42c @ 44c per gallon in barrels. Tanks are quoted at 40c per gallon. Reports of lower prices were heard but it is believed that the prices quoted are fairly firm.

**Menhaden Oil**—Activity has continued in crude men-



haden at 25c per gallon f.o.b. mills. Refined grades are unchanged from former levels.

#### Animal Oils

**Lard Oil**—Prices are firmer at unchanged levels. The price basis is \$1.00 per gallon for prime and 60c per gallon for No. 1.

#### Naval Stores

**Rosin**—Increased demand has forced an advance in

all markets of about 20c per barrel. The present range of price is \$5.45 for B to \$7.20 per barrel for WW.

**Turpentine**—Prices in all markets are higher. Spot turpentine is held at 70c per gallon, an advance of 5c over last week. London prices have been advanced to 66 shillings 9 pence per quintal on increased demand there. Savannah prices are higher at 64c per gallon.

### DUTY ON CODLIVER OIL MAY REACT SAYS TRADE COMMISSIONER DEVINE

**Newfoundland's Representative Believes American Tariff Would Result In British Interests Taking the Output—He Predicts Loss of World Leather Markets to United States Tanners**

John M. Devine, Newfoundland Trade Commissioner, now in New York has been studying the proposed tariff on codliver oil included in the Fordney bill, and contributes his views to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS in the following statement:

"Apropos of the contemplated duty to be imposed on fish oils entering this country it is interesting to say a word about the Newfoundland cod and cod liver oil. As far as cod oil is concerned, it has been contended by some of the menhaden oil interests of this country that such will fill the bill as well as the imported article from Newfoundland. Tanners throughout the country, however, are practically unanimous in proclaiming that menhaden oil can never take the place of the oil that is made from the liver of the codfish. The rapid oxidization of menhaden oil as compared with the imported article places it entirely out of the question as a competitor against the Newfoundland article. Moreover, it cannot be contended that it is a good policy for any government to tax an article which will necessitate higher priced goods to the consumer. If the tanner decides that Newfoundland oil is necessary in the manufacture of his leather he is going to have it, duty or no duty, but if there is a high tariff he will add it to the price of his leather.

"Coddler oil is an article that has merit and contains certain constituent properties that are not found in other medicinal oils. A famous physician of New York City only recently stated to me personally that Newfoundland coddler oil contained certain properties that were very efficacious in treating a certain disease that had long baffled the best skill of the medical fraternity. In fact he went so far as to say that when it became more universally known he felt confident that the demand would always exceed the supply. Arguing along these lines surely no statesmen, who have their fellow countrymen's best interests at heart, are going to advocate a big tax on an article that is needed for the benefit of suffering humanity, more especially when in their own country they have no real substitute for such commodity.

"Norway produces a very superior article in coddler oil and for a long time it was thought to be without peer, but chemical analysis shows that the Newfoundland article is equally as good if not better in every particular. Recent reports in fact state that the livers of the Newfoundland codfish, from which the oil is manufactured, are fatter, more nutritious—of greater medicinal value than any other. Next down the list comes seal oil. This industry should be worth in the vicinity of \$1,000,000 and it does seem peculiar for Mr. Fordney to think about taxing this article. We are not getting up against any producers in this line in America that I am aware of. Time was when we produced and shipped large quantities of whale oil but this industry has dwindled alarmingly. I don't believe our output last year was more than 300 tons, possibly worth less than \$100,000.

"You ask me what will be the effect should Uncle Sam levy a tax on our oils. Well, if they cannot be sold here we must necessarily look round for other markets. If the American tanners argument holds good that the rapid oxidization of menhaden oil never can permit it to be placed in the same class with Newfoundland oil, if it has helped in the past to turn out American leather of quality, it is only reasonable to assume that a ready market should be found for all we manufacture in Great Britain, more especially when it will enter over there duty free. Then by that time the very amusing spectacle may be witnessed of American tanners paying for menhaden oil at a price just as high as they hitherto paid for the superior Newfoundland article. Of course this is sure to happen if certain interests get control, while British leather manufacturers aided by a superior oil at a lower price will have captured the leather markets of the world.

"Possibly some of your readers will say this is far fetched but read the expert opinion of American tanners of long experience. Well then, you ask, what is the idea of America taxing this oil? Why should she do it? I don't know. In the final analysis when you ask me what will be the effect of this policy I can only answer that by Newfoundland adopting a British preferential policy it will mean that America gains nothing, but on the contrary loses a \$20,000,000 customer."

### U. S. MAY LOSE NEWFOUNDLAND TRADE

Sir Robert Squires, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, who was in New York last week, on his way to Washington to confer with Government officials on the proposed tariff on fish and oil, explained to a representative of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS the conditions of trade with the United States.

"The United States now consumes about \$1,000,000 of our fish and oil yearly. The tariff is meant to be a protection to home industries," he said, "but what serious effect can \$1,000,000 worth of any product have on your markets? It is infinitesimal in both quantity and value, and this becomes an irrefutable argument against any tariff aimed at Newfoundland. If in this way you tell us that you cannot buy our fish and oil, you cannot expect us to continue our trade with the United States, for we cannot use British, Spanish, French, Italian or any other foreign money in American markets without serious inconvenience."

"In considering the advisability of a tariff of 12½ cents a gallon on oil and 1¾ cents a pound on fish coming from Newfoundland the American Government must take into account what it has to gain or lose by such action. It has considerably more to lose. You must consider that Newfoundland has made a substantial shift in trade during and after the war from England and Canada to the United States.

"The United States has every advantage in its trade with Newfoundland. Not alone do American shippers benefit by exchange and present duties as well as being a favored nation, but it has a trade balance of approximately 16 to 1 in its favor. Last year Newfoundland's purchases amounted to \$16,000,000 in this country and we sold to the United States only \$4,000,000 worth of fish and its products. However, 75 per cent of its exports to the States were shipped to New York and Boston for transshipment to the Mediterranean."

## The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 547-548

### BOTANICAL TRADE CONTINUES QUIET

**Demand Still Routine—Some Prices Firmer—Vanilla Beans Strong—Jaborandi Up—Licorice Bundles Easier—Cape Aloes Soft—American Saffron Higher**

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Cantharides, Russ., 25c lb.	Malva Flowers, Bleck., 50c lb.
Cloves, Zanzib., 1c lb.	Saffron, Amer., 15c lb.
Jaborandi Lvs., 4c lb.	Vanilla Beans, Mex., 25c lb.
Japan Wax, 1c lb.	Tahiti, 20c lb.
	Shellac, T.N., 2c lb.
Declined	
Acacia, Amb. Sts., 1/2c lb.	Elm Bark, Select, 2c lb.
Aloes, Cape, 1c lb.	Powdered, 1c lb.
Bay Wax, 1/2c lb.	Licorice Rt., Bundles, 1c lb.
Cubeb Berries, Pd., 10c lb.	Manna, Sml. Flk., 2c lb.
Galangal Root, 1c lb.	Large Flake, 2c lb.
	Squill Root, Wht., 1c lb.

#### Trend of the Market

	Last Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	\$.22	\$.22	\$.25	\$.50
Buchu Leaves, Short	.85	.85	.85	3.50
Cantharides, Russian	2.00	1.75	1.75	3.50
Cocculus Indicus	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.10	.22
Ergot, Spanish	1.30	1.30	1.25	3.60
Insect Powder, pure	.36	.36	.36	.70
Ipecac, Cartagena, powd.	1.65	1.65	1.90	3.25
Nux Vomica	.11	.11	.12	.14 1/2
Opium, gum	5.50	5.50	5.50	7.50
Rhubarb Root, H. D.	.23	.23	.23	.70
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbon	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.50
Wild Cherry Bk. thin nat.	.09	.09	.09	.10
<b>Average</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>2.30</b>

The only manner in which the past week has differed from any other week for several months, has been in the reduced number of downward price revisions and a somewhat increased tendency of values to solidify at current levels. The apparent firmer position of prices is not attended by any marked expansion in purchases by the consuming trades, however. Routine orders for the same small quantities are still the order of the day. Basically, the crude drug situation is decidedly more stable and this condition can be traced to the cessation of downward movements in primary markets, and the withdrawal of a number of offers at low prices upon realization that collections in many instances have been greatly neglected this year. Spot purchases below country prices are still possible on a lot of items in this market.

American saffron holds its strong position with a further advance in price. An inquiry for jaborandi leaves here found stocks about depleted. Japan wax is still scarce and again higher. Cloves have scored another gain during the week. A small sale of black malva was made at a sharply higher price. Demand for Mexican and Tahiti vanilla beans continues brisk at advanced quotations. Manna is slightly cheaper. Selected and powdered elm bark is easy. Cape aloes have softened. Selected licorice in bundles is off a cent. Galangal and squill roots are down. Powdered cubeb are somewhat cheaper.

#### Crude Drugs

**Agar Agar**—Firm on spot. A good No. 1 at 65c and reported inside thereat. No. 2 at 53c and No. 3 at 42c ranging both ways as to quality.

**Cantharides**—Russian are firmer. The seller at \$1.75 now names best at \$2.00 for whole flies. Powdered at \$2.15@\$.25. Chinese are firmer but unchanged in

most quarters at 75c for whole and 80c for powdered. One names 90c for whole and \$1.00 for powder.

**Ergot**—Still firm and unchanged at \$1.30 a pound spot. Demand has quieted down. Consumers evidently await confirming of the bullish news from Spain.

**Lycopodium**—Supplies are named from \$2.85 up to \$3.25 a pound as to seller and quantity. Somewhat easier.

**Manna**—Both large and small flake have been shaded during the week. Large flake on spot in cases at 73c a pound. Small at 37c and easy.

**Nux Vomica**—Buttons are quoted from 10c a pound up to 15c as to quantity, quality, and seller. Demand continues very limited and supplies have been allowed to accumulate here. Powdered, U.S.P. unchanged at 16c a pound in barrels.

#### Barks

**Cascara Sagrada**—Demand continues confined to small jobbing lots. Spot 1920 peel at 10c unchanged. New peel easy at 6c Coast.

**Elm**—Holders of spot bundles are now quoting 30c a pound openly for selected bark. The position is none too strong at this figure. Powdered and ground barks are cheaper at 18c a pound spot. Grinding held unchanged at 15c.

**Soap**—Large offers of soap bark both from primary markets and on spot. Tends to weaken in competition although prices are unchanged this week. Whole bark at 7c. Crushed easy at 9 1/2c. Cut at 10c a pound.

#### Beans

**Vanilla beans** continue to climb. Mexican whole are inside on spot now at \$4.25 ranging up to \$4.75 a pound as to quality. Cuts at \$3.75. Tahiti beans are also higher this week at \$1.50@\$.1.60 a pound.

#### Berries

Cubeb are still quiet at 90c for whole. Stemless at \$1.00. Powdered cheaper here at 90c in one quarter, ranging up to \$1.00. Saw palmetto unchanged at 13c. Fish easy at 7 1/2c. Demand small.

#### Flowers

**Chamomile**—Hungarians in steady routine demand. As to quality, 18c for a good grade ranging all the way down to 14c for shattered flowers. Romans generally held at 22c but reported available in one quarter at 20c.

**Insect**—Quiet but steady at 36c a pound for pure powder in barrels on spot. Demand is falling off gradually. Fifty per cent powder at 25c.

**Malva**—A small sale of black malva flowers was made last week at \$1.50 a pound. Little available. Blue quiet at 40c spot.

**Saffron**—The continued small supply of American saffron has driven the price up to \$1.25 a pound. Inquiry is good. Spanish saffron is dull and easy at \$13.00 for one pound tins.

#### Gums

Cape aloes has been reduced to 9c a pound for spot cases. Curacao easy at 7c with demand limited. Acacia amber sorts are reported available in one quarter at 9 1/2c inside. Most sellers asking 10c spot. No. 1 tragacanth ribbons named at \$3.40 but in quantity can be bought under \$3.25 for best quality.

**Herbs and Leaves**

**Buchu**—Quite a little bullish sentiment has developed in the case of buchu. Although holdings here are fairly large and demand continues confined to jobbers and jobbing lots, importers believe the current 85c is the low point. Some sellers quoting nominally up to 95c for spot bales. Still available at 85c, however, and at 87c for less than bale lots.

**Henna**—Still easy and subject to keen competition on spot. Sales reported at 18c although quoted chiefly a cent higher.

**Jaborandi**—Inquiries last week found very little available on spot. Holders immediately jumped prices sharply upward to 36c@38c a pound. One or two consumers were reported in the market.

**Roots**

**Blood**—Continues weak and with little or no support on spot at 14c a pound.

**Galangal**—Slightly cheaper here at 10c@11c a pound. Demand very limited.

**Gentian**—Does not move from the 8c position for spot whole. Ground at 12c.

**Jalap**—U.S.P. root is available here down to 15c a pound ranging all the way up to 23c or 24c for a high test. Powdered U.S.P. at 23c@25c.

**Licorice**—Selected bundles have been shaded slightly and are offered on spot at 21c a pound. Some sellers still ask 22c. Bales still held at 6c. Powder easy but in steady demand at 13c in barrels, possibly under this on a good sized firm order.

**Senega**—Has quieted down owing to falling off in export inquiry. On spot at 75c. Country offers little or nothing just now.

**Squill**—White squill root slightly cheaper here at 5c a pound.

**Seeds, Spices, etc.**

**Celery**—Inside on spot is now 14½c a pound. Firmer.

**Cloves**—Zanzibars higher and reported inside at 25c for bales.

**Bay Wax**—Easier on the spot at 19½c a pound.

**Japan Wax**—Continues very scarce and strong. Best for standard goods in cases here is 25c a pound.

**RENEWAL OF LIQUOR PERMITS FOR 1922**

The National Wholesale Druggists Association announces that the officials of the Prohibition Commissioners office have agreed that members who use alcohol for manufacturing purposes and who, under the regulations, should apply immediately for their 1922 permits, will be relieved of a large amount of labor they were compelled to perform in connection with their permits for 1921. The Association says that the Bureau desires to receive not later than October 1, all applications for the renewal of permits and is planning to hasten action thereon with a view to issuing as many as possible before January 1, 1922, thus obviating the delays which have proved so vexatious during the past year.

**UNITED DRUG PASSES COMMON DIVIDEND**

Directors of the United Drug Co. met in Boston on Monday and voted to pass the current 2 per cent quarterly dividend on its common shares. The 1¾ per cent quarterly dividends on the first preferred and 1½ per cent on the second preferred were declared as usual. The stock is quoted at 48 to 48½ this week.

Louis K. Liggett, president said the reason for passing the common dividend lay in shrinkage of profits which accompanied marking down inventories June 30 last to market prices or lower, in conformity with general declines in values since the first of the year.

**Of Interest in the Trade**

The Dhar State of India has established chemical works for the manufacture of thymol.

J. A. Firestone & Bro., Scranton, Pa., have organized to import medical leeches and herbs and roots. The firm has in preparation a booklet upon the characteristics and uses of leeches which will be sent to any one interested. The firm has numerous foreign connections and expects soon to be in a position to supply American retail druggists upon very advantageous terms.

The schooner Lizzie V. Hall, which was to have loaded at Philadelphia 500 barrels of alcohol said to have been consigned to the Liberian Government, was refused clearance papers by the port authorities. Clearance was refused on the ground the schooner was unseaworthy. The alcohol, which was shipped here from a distillery in Rossville, Ind., was reconsigned and shipped to Greece on the French steamship Dorchester.

The Wm. Wrigley, Jr., Co., protested the assessment of certain gum called perillo gum, which was classified as crude chicle by similitude and assessed for duty at 15 cents per pound under Paragraph 36 of the act of 1913. The protestant contended that the gum was dutiable at 10 per cent ad valorem as a non-enumerated unmanufactured article under Paragraph 385, which claim was sustained by the Board of United States General Appraisers.

In reply to charges made by medical journals that German medicinals made in Germany for consumption abroad have been deliberately adulterated for the purpose of damaging the health of former enemies, a Berlin paper declares that the statements are entirely unfounded, but it admits that eight cases were discovered of innocuous adulteration of pharmaceutical products, which it says were due to the manipulations of illicit traders.

J. Schanzenbach & Co., importers and dealers in chemicals, oils, waxes, drugs and dyestuffs, 74 Cortlandt street, New York, announce that they have been appointed sales agents for L. Fechtwanger & Co. Mr. Schanzenbach was formerly with Laidlaw, Kelly & Co., and more recently with Bech, Van Siclen & Co., as manager of the chemical department. The members of the new firm are former heads of departments of Laidlaw, Kelly & Co.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has overruled the claim of C. W. Sheldon & Co., that certain gum classed as chiclet gum should be assessed at 15 cents per pound as crude chicle. The chicle was assessed at 20 cents per pound under the portion of Paragraph 36, which reads, "refined or advanced in value by drying, straining or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to the proper packing." The protest was overruled and the action of the collector sustained.

The conflict between Treasury Decision 3212, approved August 11, 1921, requiring intoxicating liquors, including alcohol, to be shipped by express "when express facilities are available," and the prohibition contained in the Interstate Commerce Commission Order No. 3666 against the shipment of alcohol by express in lots exceeding ten gallons, has been adjusted. The Internal Revenue Bureau will not attempt to enforce the shipment of alcohol in barrel lots, or in lots exceeding ten gallons.



## The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Pages 551-552

### REACTIONS UPWARD IN ESSENTIAL OILS

Peppermint, Wormseed, Lemongrass and Sicilian Orange  
Higher—Spearment Cut Again—Petit Grain Lower—  
West Indian Orange Down—Vetivert Off

### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

#### Advanced

Oil Cade, 10c lb.	Oil Orange, Sweet Italian, 15c lb.
Oil Camphor, Jap., White, 1c lb.	Oil Peppermint, Natl., 15c lb.
Oil Lemongrass, 10c lb.	Oil Redistilled, U.S.P., 10c lb.
	Oil Wormseed, Balt., 25c lb.

#### Declined

Oil Almond, Peach Kernel, 2c lb.	Oil Patchouli, 50c lb.
Oil Bay, 25c lb.	Oil Pennyroyal, 5c lb.
Oil Cedar Wood, 3c lb.	Oil Petit Grain, S.A., 15c lb.
Oil Coriander, 50c lb.	Oil Sassafras, Natl., 10c lb.
Oil Croton, 10c lb.	Oil Spearment, 25c lb.
Oil Hemlock, 5c lb.	Oil Vetivert, Bour., 50c lb.
Eucalyptol, 5c lb.	Oil Eucalyptus, Austral., 2c lb.
Oil Orange, West Ind., 10c lb.	Musk Ambrette, \$2 lb.
	Methyl Salicylate, 3c lb.

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot .....	\$5.35	\$5.35	\$5.00	\$6.00
Oil Citronella, Ceylon .....	.32	.32	.35	.55
Oil Cloves .....	1.75	1.75	1.50	2.40
Oil Lemon .....	.75	.75	.70	1.10
Oil Peppermint, Natural .....	2.00	1.85	2.00	6.25
Oil Sandalwood, E. I. ....	6.50	6.50	6.75	11.00
Oil Sassafras, Artif. ....	.53	.53	.55	.70
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P. ....	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.00
Coumarin .....	4.50	4.50	4.75	6.50
Methyl Salicylate .....	.32	.35	.35	.75
Vanillin .....	.50	.50	.50	.85
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>3.92</b>

A cautious branching-out in taking on requirements by some consumers occurs simultaneously with a number of upward reactions among the essential oils. During the past week, inquiries for several items which have been neglected for many months past, have been confronted by supplies on the spot at low ebb, with the consequence that subsequent inquiries found holders demanding higher prices. Firmer quotations for several of the staples have also been effective in giving a better tone to the market with a greater display of firmness on the part of most holders. Although the reductions for the week outnumber the actual advances in price, the influence of the products which have moved up, is far more significant than the continuation of minor declines. The market as a whole presents a decidedly brighter appearance and emanates considerably more of optimism than for months past.

The firmer position of peppermint oil makes spot prices for good quality material higher. Sicilian orange oil has shot up while at the same time, offers of West Indian have softened the situation. Lemongrass has reacted upward. Cade is in the same class. Geranium oils are tending to stiffen up. Wormseed oil is higher on reduced offers from the country. Oil bay is cheaper. The market on citronella has become a daily affair. Coriander is easier. Spearment has been cut again. Another drop in Bourbon vetivert is noted. Sassafras natural is easier. Further concessions are available in petit grain, patchouli, and foreign pennyroyal. Peach kernel oil has softened under competition.

#### Essential Oils

**Oil Almond**—Lower priced peach kernel oil is noted on spot. A keen competitive fight for such business

as is available has cut prices somewhat. Now named at 28c@32c a pound.

**Oil Anise**—Technical is not in over-abundant supply on spot. Quoted at 45c@55c a pound as to seller and quantity. U. S. P. at 60c@70c.

**Oil Bay**—Demand is very quiet and prices are under pressure. Lower on spot at \$2.25@\$2.35 a pound.

**Oil Bergamot**—Firmly maintained at \$5.35@\$5.50 a pound on the spot although demand is confined to very small proportions. Shipment is still held above the spot market.

**Oil Cade**—Attempts to buy actual spot supplies revealed little or nothing available and higher prices were demanded. Sales were noted at 65c, later at 75c and 80c a pound.

**Oil Camphor**—Supplies have been pretty well cleaned out and prices are much firmer. For spot goods in cases, 25c@26c a pound is named.

**Oil Cassia**—Continued firmness and display of strength with a tendency of prices to rise have been noted in connection with inquiries from one or two large consumers. Technical is strong at 85c today as compared with a bottom some weeks ago of 65c. Some holders demanding 87½c and 90c a pound. Lead free at \$1.00@ \$1.10. U. S. P. remains steady at \$1.25 up to \$1.40 as to seller and quantity.

**Oil Cedar Wood**—Cheaper lots of cedar wood are available here at 35c a pound although most of the big essential oil houses are naming 38c unchanged. A good export inquiry was reported from one quarter.

**Oil Citronella**—The market is a daily affair. Buyers are interested and inquiries are frequent. Sales have been reported at 30c for Ceylon in drums on spot although the openly named figure is uniformly 32c through the trade. Cans at 33c@35c. Generally steady but weakened now and then by some seller letting a lot out under the market. Java oil unchanged at 62c spot.

**Oil Cloves**—Supplies of clove oil are available on spot still at \$1.75 a pound although American distillers are quoting \$1.85 inside for cans. Another rise in the spice during the past week has further tightened the position of domestic producers of clove oil. Two dollar oil appears practically certain in the near future. Vanillin may reflect this position although European competition, if goods are permitted to be brought in, may offset this.

**Oil Coriander**—Again cheaper here at \$10.50 a pound spot and \$10.00 c.i.f. Seed on spot very scarce and firm.

**Oil Eucalyptus**—Openly named at 48c for cases of U. S. P. Australian oil. Large lots down to 45c spot. Demand slow but inquiry giving promise for an early pick-up.

**Oil Geranium**—Considerable bullish sentiment has developed on both African and Bourbon following cables from primary markets. Both firmer here, although in limited demand, at \$4.25 inside for African and \$3.75 for Bourbon. Turkish inactive.

**Oil Hemlock**—Further cut to 75c a pound for spot hemlock and spruce oils.

**Oil Lemon**—Cabled higher from abroad and higher in some quarters here. Stocks can be had on spot at 75c inside however while special brands run from 85c



up to \$1.00 generally. Demand light. Considerable speculation in Sicily at this time.

**Oil Lemongrass**—Although dealers could not give lemongrass away at 75c a week or two ago, the oil has reacted from the low level rising to 85c@90c a pound and is firm thereat. Inquiry better and market tending up.

**Oil Orange**—A sharp rise in Sicilian orange has followed higher cables and stronger position on spot. Best here is now \$3.00 with most holders asking \$3.25 a pound. On the other hand, numerous offers of West Indian by cable have softened prices of the latter oil to \$2.75. Importers here believe that West Indian operators held on to stocks too long, overplaying the situation, and with new crop coming in, they are forced to sell out.

**Oil Patchouli**—Cheaper lots available here as to quality and seller at \$8.25@9.25 a pound.

**Oil Peppermint**—Best here for a standard brand natural oil is \$2.00 a pound while no sellers of U. S. P. are noted under \$2.25. The situation on spot and in the country as well is materially firmer. Considerable oil has been reported sold for delivery to big consumers by distillers. It is still possible to buy plenty of natural oil at \$1.85, however, but this is reported low in menthol owing to the peculiar weather conditions affecting the development of the crop this year. Attempts to buy Jap mint oil here show nothing under \$1.15 available.

**Oil Petit Grain**—Still weak and tending to slide off. Lower this week at \$2.00@2.10 a pound for South American.

**Oil Sassafras**—Natural oil again cheaper here at \$1.00 a pound ranging up to \$1.20 as to seller.

**Oil Spearmint**—Again lower here on competition and new offers. Quoted at \$3.25 a pound with demand slow.

**Oil Vetiver**—Lower priced vetiver Bourbon is available here at \$6.00@6.50 a pound as to seller.

**Oil Wormseed**—The reduction of spot supplies and restricted offers from the distilling district has stiffened prices. Lowest on spot is now \$2.50 a pound while most holders are asking \$2.75.

#### Aromatic Chemicals

**Eucalyptol**—The continued easy position of the oil for some time past has brought out slightly lower prices for eucalyptol. Now named at 80c@85c a pound spot.

**Coumarin**—Resale goods weak at \$4.25 a pound spot. Manufacturers at \$4.35@4.50. Demand steady but competition keen.

**Musk Ambrette**—Again lower and very weak at \$19.00 @ \$21.00 a pound.

**Methyl Salicylate**—Has been cut by makers to 32c basis 50 pound cans in line with the reduction in all salicylates.

The lavender distilling plant established by Schimmel & Co., Leipzig, at Barreme, France, about fifteen years ago and which was sequestered by the French Government during the war, was sold May 31, 1921, to J. Gras, Cannes, France. Mr. Gras is established in the distillation of essential oils, etc., and before the war was manager at Barreme for Schimmel & Co. Fritzsch Brothers, Inc., New York, are agents for the plant in the United States and Canada.

The American Institute of Weights and Measures says the installation of the metric system would cost a selected list of 31 companies \$21,464,688.

The Pensak Drug Co., Scranton, Pa., is said to have sold more than 50,000 leeches last month. They are imported from Sweden, France and Italy.

#### COST OF IMPORTED VANILLIN

In the bill filed by Morana Incorporated in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for a writ of mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a license for the importation of 1,000 pounds of vanillin, as announced in DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS last week, the company says:

"Petitioner further says that vanillin cannot be purchased and is not obtainable in the United States on reasonable terms as to quality, price and delivery for the following reasons among others: Petitioner has purchased 1,000 pounds of vanillin in Switzerland, a foreign neutral country at 70 Swiss F. per kilo c.i.f. New York for which at the present rate of exchange the cost is approximately \$5.40 per pound; adding to the cost price the duty of 20% and 1% to cover entry charges and cartage to warehouse, the price to petitioner including duty is brought to \$6.55 per pound or 41 cents per oz. as against 50 cents per oz. as quoted by American manufacturers.

"Petitioner further says that a conservative estimate of the cost to produce vanillin in the United States under present labor conditions and at the present cost of raw materials would be approximately \$4.00 per pound based on the production of 65,000 pounds per annum, which petitioner stands ready to prove. Allowing \$.25 per pound a liberal outlay for selling expenses, the reasonable cost of manufacturing and selling vanillin would be the sum of \$4.25 per pound as against the selling price of \$8.00 per pound. Petitioner further says that in arriving at this estimate the difference in labor costs as between the present and before the War would not cause any appreciable difference in the cost of the production of the vanillin; that in the estimate given the actual labor costs under present conditions, constitute less than 10% of the entire costs after allowing for a salary for the chief chemist and all of the labor, actually engaged in the manufacturing of the product, as well as the bookkeeper, stenographer and other necessary office labor in the plant.

"Petitioner further says that in estimating the actual cost of the production and sale of vanillin and arriving at the figure mentioned it has not adopted any secret process of manufacturing but a process that could be used by any manufacturing concern. The petitioner further says that the quality of vanillin purchased from the concerns indicated by the defendant through the aforementioned F. S. Dickson is unsuited for its purposes.

"Petitioner further says that it is apparent that the selling price of vanillin made in this country is excessive and unreasonable and that should petitioner be denied a permit or license to import vanillin already purchased, as well as other vanillin, of foreign markets at a price greatly less than the market price now prevailing the action of the Secretary of the Treasury would result in protecting the manufacturer of vanillin in America in the maintenance of an unfair price to the great disadvantage of the American public."

#### TO HOLD A LAVENDER FAIR

The Departmental Agricultural office of the Basses-Alpes and the Syndicate of Producers of Lavender Essences are organizing a sample fair to be opened on October 1, 1921. At this fair will be organized a special congress with the purpose of studying all questions relative to lavender. The fair will take place at Digne (Basses-Alpes), which is the producing center of lavender. All foreign purchasers of lavender are requested to be present and all inquiries relative to this matter should be addressed to M. le Directeur des Services Agricoles, Digne, Basses-Alpes, France.

## The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Page 553

### GLYCERIN LOWER IN LONDON

**Better Demand for Crude Drugs at Auction Sales—Coriander Seed and Saffron Higher—Platinum Advances—Linseed Oil, Turpentine and Resorcin Firmer—Arsenic and Codeine Lower**

*(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

London, Sept. 14.—The Drug Auctions held last week indicated a much better demand for crude drugs. This week prices have advanced on coriander seed and saffron. Platinum is higher.

Firmer prices are announced for linseed oil, phenacetin, phenazone, resorcin and turpentine.

The market for Japanese refined camphor, citric acid, cocoa butter and cream tartar is easier.

Lower prices are quoted on arsenic, chrysarobin, codeine, glycerin which is £10 lower, and morphine.

London, Sept. 3. (By Mail)—Business continues more active, although as yet not in heavy quantities. The revival of trade must soon be more in evidence. Agar Agar is firmer, at 3s per lb. for No. 1. Kobe, and 2s 9d for No. 2 both on spot. Arsenic is much easier, white Cornish powder being obtainable at £43 per ton delivered London or Liverpool. Bergamot Oil is firmer and rather scarce at 25s per lb. on spot. Cassia Oil is higher at 4s 6d to 4s 9d per lb. for 80 to 85 per cent on spot. Castor Oil has been reduced by £4 per ton, pharmaceutical being now £60, first pressing £55, and second pressing £45 per ton naked, ex mills Hull. Citronella Oil is higher at 1s 6d per lb. on spot for Ceylon and 2s 9d per lb. for Java.

Cocoa Butter is lower at 1s 10d per lb. for ton lots prime English, ex works. Farina is higher at 31s per cwt. for Japanese and 27s 6d for Dutch.

Linseed Oil has been unsettled, but closes only a little lower at 38s per cwt. on spot.

Menthol is somewhat easier on spot at 23s per lb. for Kobayashi and/or Suzuki. Oxalic Acid is weaker and is offered here as low as 8½d per lb. Phenacetin is much firmer and is now quoted at from 5s 9d to 6s per lb.

Platinum has been in good demand, the raw metal being now £17 per oz., being firmer.

Salicylates are firmer at 1s 3d to 1s 6d per lb. for Acid, and 2s 2d to 2s 4d for the soda salt. Salol is lower at 2s 6d to 2s 8d per lb. Star Anise Oil is easier at 2s 4d per lb. for "Red Ship" brand on spot.

Turpentine has again been dropping and closes at 64s per cwt. for American on spot.

Rumors in Berlin that the Chemische Fabrik Buckan, A. G. in Magdeburg was to be merged with the German Solvay Works in Bernburg sent the company's stock from 40 per cent to 600 per cent on the Stock Exchange in one day. Among other stocks that soared were the shares of the Chemische Fabrik v. Heyden A. G., on rumors that the company was to be absorbed by the aniline group.

Canadian chemical exports in 1919 are valued at \$17,053,074 compared with \$1,677,216 in 1912. Imports of chemicals grew during the same period from \$12,595,851 to \$32,788,704.

Dr. Stanwood, of Los Angeles, reports a discovery of graphite near Salvous, on the Sweena River, British Columbia. He says the ledge is 1,500 ft. wide and six miles long.

### FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling).....	\$4.866	\$3.717
France (franc).....	.193	.072
Italy (lira).....	.193	.043
Germany (mark).....	.238	.009
Japan (yen).....	.499	.485
Spain (peseta).....	.193	.130
Holland (guilder).....	.402	.316
Belgium (franc).....	.198	.071
Switzerland (franc).....	.198	.172
Norway (crown).....	.268	.181
Sweden (crown).....	.268	.216
Denmark (crown).....	.268	.178
Argentina (peso).....	.424	.316
Brazil (milreis).....	.279	.128
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong).....	.789	.525
(Tael—Shanghai, silver).....	1.082	.728
(Tael—Peking, silver).....	1.156	.777
Russia—(100 rubles).....	\$1.50	.175

### CANADA'S LINSEED OIL OUTPUT \$5,500,000

There were twenty-four plants engaged in the manufacturing or refining of vegetable and animal oils in Canada in 1918. Seven of these produced over 75% of the total output says S. J. Cook, chief of the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The working capital invested in these seven plants amounted to \$2,428,991, of which land, buildings, machinery and tools were valued at \$1,162,247; cash, trading and operating accounts and bills receivable amounted to \$364,411; and the remainder, \$902,333 was the value of finished products on hand, stocks in process, materials, fuel and miscellaneous supplies on hand at the end of the year.

These seven plants used 1,360,732 bushels of flaxseed for which they paid \$4,634,669 and from which they produced 2,144,120 gallons of crude linseed oil, worth \$2,936,838; 738,091 gallons of refined linseed oil valued at \$1,126,490; and 24,366 tons of oil cake, having a selling value, f.o.b. producing plant, of \$1,374,437. Canada's production of linseed oil and oil cake in 1918 amounted to nearly five and one-half million dollars in value and yet only 34% of the four million bushels of flaxseed consumed in Canada in that year was used in the production of linseed oil.

The total yield of flaxseed in Canada in 1918 was 6,055,200 bushels. The sum of the Canadian production and the quantity imported, (13,067 bushels), less the quantity exported, (2,088,366 bushels) shows that the approximate consumption of flaxseed in Canada during the year was 3,979,901 bushels. The quantity used in the production of oil was 1,360,732 bushels.

Owing to the greater facilities for the supply of coal, the Bosnian Electricity Joint Stock Company are now preparing, at their works at Bruckl near Klagenfurt, to supply the entire demand of German-Austria in caustic soda, so that further purchases from foreign sources will, it is hoped, no longer be necessary. The works are also to be increased so as to permit of a considerable increase in production.

Japan's annual consumption of rosin in 1918 and 1919 was not more than 30,000 barrels, including 10,000 barrels for paper making, 10,000 barrels for soap making and 5,000 barrels for the manufacture of yellow phosphorus matches. For the twelve months ended April 30, 1920, 100,000 barrels of rosin were imported.

**COMPETITION HURTS BRITISH CHEMICALS**

Compiled by the Secretary of the British Chemical Trade Association

London, Sept. 3.—Business is strictly limited to small orders, both for home and export trade, which are being placed at generally cut prices with weak holders. In a large number of instances prices are governed by offers from the continent at figures which have put the home maker out of the market for the time being. The few alterations this week still show a tendency towards lower prices with the market continuing quietly. Alum, lump in bags, continues to be quoted at very low figures from the continent. Home makers price is at about £17 per ton. Demand still poor. Barium chloride (98-100%) is offering on the spot at about £16 to £17 per ton, but there appear to be no buyers. Continental material is offered at much lower figures. Lithopone is much firmer this week and a fair demand has been experienced. 30% Continental Red Seal remains steady at about £26@£27 per ton. Light Resisting at about £33 and Green Seal at about £35.

Potassium prussiate remains steady at makers reduced prices of 1s 2d for yellow and 2s per lb. for red. Spot lots also at about these figures. Bicarbonate of soda is cheaper this week for parcels on the spot, limited lots at £11 per ton upwards. The demand is quieter. General quotations are round about £12 per ton for good new stuff.

Sodium caustic is now offering on the spot, 70-72%, at £22 10s and 76-77% at £24 to £24 10s f.o.b. in drums.

**BRITISH COAL-TAR PRODUCTS STEADIER**

London, Sept. 3.—The recent slight improvement in the market for coal-tar products and intermediates is being fairly well maintained. Moderate business is steadily passing and values are steadier and unchanged from last week.

Nine-tenths of the magnesite produced in Austria is exported. While before the war the United States was the principal market for Austrian magnesite, the greater part of the export now goes to Germany. In 1920 the exported raw magnesite amounted to 99,710 metric quintals (1 metric quintal equals 220.4 pounds). of these 74,417 went to Germany, 12,448 to France, 480 to Italy, 146 to Sweden, 7,343 to Switzerland, 1,071 to Jugoslavia and 3,794 to Czechoslovakia. The export of burned magnesite amounted to 525,596 quintals of which quantity Germany also got the greater part, receiving 216,174 quintals. It is reported that the Veitsch magnesite works and the Kraubarth works have been merged.

An official report of exports from British East Africa for the year, just issued, states that carbonate of soda is third in importance in the list of exports, 240,133 cwt., valued at £269,258, having been shipped during the year, as compared with 93,755 cwt., valued at £111,322, shipped during the previous year. Sixty-three per cent was consigned to British possessions and the remainder to foreign countries. Practically the whole of this product is obtained from the natural deposits of soda at Lake Magadi.

During the war British geologists discovered exceptional quantities of radium in fragments of colcobite sold in London by a Belgian coming from the Belgian Congo. Efforts to trace the former owner of the specimens failed, and the exact spot where the mineral had been found was not determined. It is stated that radium has now been discovered in the Belgian Congo, and that a special mission will be sent to investigate the importance of the discovery.

**WHY WAR PRICES FOR DYES WERE HIGH**

The Standing Committee on Trusts in the British Parliament, which investigated conditions in the dye industry of Great Britain, found the principal causes for the rise in prices of dyes to be the higher cost of raw materials and of manufacturing intermediate products, the increased cost of fuel and labor, and the greater outlay of capital required for the erection and upkeep of plants. The cost of manufacturing intermediates is designated as one of the most potent factors in the increase.

Before the war British industries were producing one-tenth of the national consumption, the remaining nine-tenths being imported, principally from Germany. The intermediate products required by the British industries were purchased from Germany at cost price, and sometimes below cost; and as a natural result British manufacture of these ceased. When the manufacture was begun again, the expense was much greater.

The increased cost of raw materials is also found to be a strong factor in the advancing of prices. The following table shows the pre-war prices of the raw products used, as well as the prices paid in April, 1921, and the percentage of increase between the two price levels:

Materials	Cost price, pre-war			Price in April, 1921			Increase Per cent
	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	
Anthracene, 40 per cent.....cwt.	6	8		1	16	8	450
Naphthalene.....ton.	9	15	0	20	10	0	116
Muriatic acid.....carboy.	1	1		7	0		546
Bichromate of soda.....pound.			3			7 1/2	156
Soda ash.....ton.	3	5	0	7	6	9	126
Double oil of vitriol.....do.	3	10	0	9	0	0	157
Caustic soda.....do.	13	7	10	24	10	0	83
Brown oil of vitriol.....do.	2	8	0	4	15	0	98
Oleum.....do.	3	10	0	10	15	0	207
Salt.....do.	12	4	3	3	2	10	469
Lime.....do.	15	0		2	15	6	270
Crude naphtha.....gallon.		0	6 1/2		1	11 1/4	258
Methyl alcohol.....do.		2	10		7	10	176
Nitrate of soda.....ton.	10	10	0	21	15	0	107
Nitrite of soda.....do.	25	0	0	47	10	0	90
Sulfite of soda concentrates.....do.	7	15	0	31	0	0	300

Between July, 1914, and April, 1921, coal rose from 10s 8d to 38s 8d per ton, an advance of 245 per cent. Wages paid labor in July, 1914, were at a mean of 5 1/2d per hour, as compared with 1s 7d per hour in July, 1920. In May, 1921, wages paid labor were still 209 per cent of those paid in July, 1914. The necessity of erecting new plants and of equipping these with the requisite machinery at greatly advanced prices also added to the cost.

**DYES CONSUMED BY CHINA**

Washington, D. C., Sept. 14.—The Department of Commerce is in receipt of reports relative to the consumption of dyes and colors, in China. The following figures show the returns of China's purchases of dyes, colors, and paints for the years 1919 and 1920.

	1919	1920
	Haikwan Taels	Haikwan Taels
Aniline.....	3,042,917	7,730,291
Mangrove Bark.....	351,721	238,474
Cinnabar.....	267,189	178,128
Artificial indigo.....	1,312,269	15,306,474
Vegetable indigo.....	637,116	470,520
Sapanwood.....	224,065	231,614
Vermillion.....	256,207	269,658
Unclassed dyes and colors.....	1,247,200	1,427,868
Paints and paint oil.....	1,794,723	1,968,627

Japan exported sulfuric acid valued at yen 7,344,871 in 1920. The amount is estimated at kin 706,244,000. Shipments were made to China for use in the chemical industries being developed there. In 1916 Japan exported kin 1,517,617,000, valued at yen 25,008,955. Russia took large amounts.



# Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

## EXPLANATION

Prices current quoted herein are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages of the customary trading unit of weight or measure. Re-sale prices are quoted when second-hands are a factor in the market.

The price range (two sets of figures, e. g., .16-.19) indicates either prices for different quantity orders, or else that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices. All price ranges are inclusive.

All quotations are made on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces or American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers the following tables of equivalents are published:

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)—1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon—8.33 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon—3.79 liters
1 Liter—.264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H <sub>2</sub> O) weighs 8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 Kilogram
1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

## Acids

Acetic, See Heavy Chemicals		
Acetyl-salicylic.....lb.	.55	— .60
Benzoic, U.S.P.....lb.	.63	— .75
Boric cryst., bbls.....lb.	.1234	— .14
Powdered, bbls.....lb.	.1234	— .14
Butyric Tech., 98 p.c.....lb.	—	.90
Camphoric.....lb.	4.27	— 4.50
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs.....lb.	.10	— .16
1-lb. bottle.....lb.	—	.27
5-lb. bottle.....lb.	—	.23
50 to 100-lb. tins.....lb.	—	.19
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 lb. bot.....gal.	.30	— .35
Crude, 25 p.c.....gal.	—	.45
Chromic, 98 p.c.....lb.	—	.45
Chrysophanic.....lb.	1.70	— 1.90
Cinnamic, See Aromatic Chemicals		
Citric, crystals, bbls.....lb.	—	.47
Powdered.....lb.	—	.48
Imported, kegs.....lb.	.45	— .46
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c., See Coal-tar Crudes		
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.....lb.	.15	— .16
Gallie, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	.80	— .90
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.....lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Hydrobromic, 40 p.c., pure.....lb.	—	.40
Hydrochloric, C.P., carboys.....lb.	.07	— .08
Hydroiodic, sp. g. 1.150.....oz.	—	.20
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals		
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.....lb.	1.65	— 1.70
U.S.P., 10 p.c.....lb.	—	.37
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	.55	— .60
U.S.P., IX.....lb.	.65	— .70
Molybdic, C.P.....lb.	—	3.00
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals		
Nitric, see Heavy Chemicals		
Nitro Muriatic.....lb.	.20	— .23
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.....lb.	.15	— .16
Picric, kegs, see Intermediates		
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c., syr. U.S.Pb.....lb.	.22	— .24
50 p.c., tech.....lb.	.12	— .17
Pyrogallie, resublimated.....lb.	—	1.75
Crystals, bottles.....lb.	—	1.35
Salicylic, U.S.P.....lb.	.22	— .25
Second Hands.....lb.	—	.19
Sulfuric, C.P.....lb.	.07	— .08
Sulfurous (6-7 p.c.).....lb.	.05	— .06
Tannic, U.S.P.....lb.	.75	— .85
Tartaric, Crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	—	.35
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	—	.35
Imported U.S.P., Cryst.....lb.	.27	— .28
Powdered.....lb.	.28	— .30

## Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbl. blk.....lb.	.29	— .33
Acetone, C. P.....lb.	.12 1/2	— .13 1/2
Acetphenetidin.....lb.	1.35	— 1.65
Adeps Lanae, See Lanolin		
Albumen, Egg, edible.....lb.	—	.65
Alcohol, 190 proof, U.S.P., gal.	—	4.70
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof, gal.	—	4.75
Second Hands, U.S.P., gal.	—	4.66
For Export, U.S.P., gal.	.45	— .47
Wood ref., 95 p.c.....gal.	.70	— .74
97 p.c.....gal.	.72	— .75
Pure.....gal.	1.00	— 1.20
Second Hands, 95-97 p.c., gal.	.65	— .67
Denatured Complete.....gal.	.35	— .37
Alolin, U.S.P., powd.....lb.	.93	— .95
Amidopyrine.....lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.....lb.	.37	— .40
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	.95	— 1.00
Bichromate, C. P.....lb.	.65	— .70
Bromide, gran., bulk.....lb.	—	.33
Imported.....lb.	—	.20
Carb. Dom., U.S.P., kegs.....lb.	.13	— .14
Chloride, U.S.P.....lb.	.19	— .20
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Ichthyolate (as to brand).....lb.	1.00	— 3.00
Iodide.....lb.	—	4.30
Nitrate, C. P.....lb.	—	.40
Oxalate, Pure.....lb.	.45	— .55
Phosphate (Dibasic).....lb.	.40	— .42
Monobasic.....lb.	.18	— .20
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	.60	— .65
Water, (See Heavy Chemicals)		
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.	2.15	— 2.25
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony).....lb.	—	.12
Needle Powder.....lb.	.0434	— .05
Antipyrine, bulk.....lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Apomorphine Hydrochlor. 1/2 oz.....lb.	—	12.05
Arecoline Hydrobromide.....oz.	9.00	— 10.00
Argols, red.....lb.	.07	— .08
Arsenic red, See Heavy Chemicals		
White, See Heavy Chemicals		
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P.....lb.	—	5.50
Aspirin.....lb.	.55	— .60
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	9.00	— 12.00
Sulfate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	6.00	— 6.20
Barbital.....lb.	—	.95
Barium Carb. prec., pure.....lb.	—	.25
Dioxide.....lb.	.20	— .24
Iodide.....lb.	—	5.38
Nitrate.....lb.	.08	— .16
Bay Rum		
Denatured Salicy. Acid.....gal.	3.30	— 3.75
Denatured, quinine.....gal.	3.60	— 3.75
Benzaldehyde (See Aromatic Chemicals)		
Benzoaphthol.....lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Berberine Hcl.....lb.	—	22.50
Acid Sulfate.....lb.	—	25.00
Neutral sulfate.....lb.	—	27.00
Bismuth Metallic.....lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	5.00
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	2.10
Oxchloride.....lb.	—	2.30
Salicylate.....lb.	—	1.45
Subbenzoate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	2.75
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	2.10
For X-ray Diagnosis.....lb.	—	2.65
Subgallate.....lb.	—	2.10
Subiodide.....lb.	—	3.85
Subnitrate.....lb.	—	2.00
Second Hands.....lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Salsalicylate.....lb.	—	2.00
Tannate.....lb.	—	2.00
Borax, in bbls.....lb.	.0534	— .0634
U.S.P., Kegs.....lb.	.06	— .06 1/2
Bromides, See Potass. Brom. etc.		
Bromine, purified.....lb.	—	.25
Bromoform.....lb.	—	1.75
Bruceine Sulfate.....oz.	.40	— .45
Cadmium Bromide, crystals.....lb.	.95	— 1.05
Iodide.....lb.	—	4.00
Metal sticks.....lb.	—	1.00
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk.....lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Imported.....lb.	4.60	— 4.75
Hydrochloride.....lb.	—	8.00
Hydrobromide.....lb.	—	5.90
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	4.20	— 4.30
Calcium Glycero-phosphate.....lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Hypophosphite.....lb.	—	.65
Iodide.....lb.	—	3.95
Phosphate, Precip.....lb.	.14	— .15
Monobasic.....lb.	.30	— .35
Sulfocarbonate.....lb.	.48	— .50

## CLASSIFICATION

Items are classified into divisions based upon industrial and trade use and, within these divisions, are arranged alphabetically. The order follows roughly the order of the market reports in the text pages and the running heads at the top of the page serve as a ready index.

Fine Chemicals — medicinal, photographic, CP reagent acids and chemicals, except synthetic aromatics.

Heavy Chemicals — industrial and metallurgical acids and chemicals, except metals, dyestuffs, tanning materials and fertilizers.

Coal-Tar Products—crudes and intermediates.

Oils—the fatty oils of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.

Crude Drugs—the natural botanical products sold through the drug trade, further subdivided according to class.

Essential Oils — include the oleo-resins and are followed by the synthetic aromatic chemicals.

Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.blk.....lb.	—	.75
16's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	—	.78
24's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	—	.82 1/2
32's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	—	.84
Japan refined, 2 1/2 lb. slabs.....lb.	—	.70
Chinese crude.....lb.	.38	— .42
Refined.....lb.	—	.68
Monobromated, bulk.....lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Caramel.....gal.	.60	— .70
Carminc, No. 40.....lb.	—	4.75
Casein, Edible.....lb.	.35	— .40
Technical.....lb.	.14	— .15
Castor Oil, AA bbls.....lb.	.11	— .12
Cerium Oxalate.....lb.	.45	— .48
Chalk, Precip., light.....lb.	.03 1/2	— .04
Heavy.....lb.	—	.03 1/2
Drop.....lb.	—	.03
Charcoal, Powd.....lb.	.04	— .05
Willow, Powd.....lb.	.06	— .07
Bone Black, Powd.....lb.	—	.08
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crvs.....lb.	—	.76
25 lb. jars, 100 lb. lots.....lb.	—	.43
Chloroform, U.S.P.....lb.	—	.36
Second Hands.....lb.	—	.38
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals.....oz.	—	.93
Sulfate.....oz.	.52	— .60
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals.....oz.	—	.54
Sulfate.....oz.	—	.30
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst.....oz.	—	6.00
Gran., Powd.....oz.	—	6.25
Imported.....oz.	—	6.00
Cocoa Butter, bulk.....lb.	—	.23
Fingers, cases.....lb.	.33 1/2	— .35
Codeine, Alk., 10 oz. bulk.....oz.	—	6.10
Hydrobromide.....oz.	—	4.90
Hydrochloride.....oz.	—	5.50
Nitrate.....oz.	—	5.50
Phosphate.....oz.	—	4.55
Salicylate.....oz.	—	4.55
Sulfate.....oz.	—	4.90
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd.....bbl.	15.00	— 16.00
Norwegian.....bbl.	15.00	— 16.00
Collodion, U.S.P.....lb.	.25	— .28
Corn Syrup.....100 lbs.	2.29	— 2.59
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury		
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals		
Cream Tartar, U.S.P.....lb.	—	.33
Imported, U.S.P.....lb.	—	.26
Cresote, U.S.P.....lb.	.40	— .45
Carbonate.....lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Cresol, U.S.P.....lb.	.14	— .15
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.		
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.....lb.	—	2.20
Emetine Alk., 15 gr. vials.....ea.	—	1.10
Hydrochloride, U.S.P.....oz.	—	16.00
15 gr., vials.....ea.	—	.75
Epsom Salt, see Mag. Sulfate		
Ergotin, Bonjean.....lb.	—	10.00
Eserine Sulfate.....oz.	14.75	— 15.00



# CHARLES COOPER & CO. 194 Worth Street NEW YORK

Established 1857

## Manufacturing Chemists

A partial list of our products are:

AMMONIA ANHYDROUS  
CHEMICALLY PURE ACIDS AND AMMONIA  
COLLODION AND LACQUERS  
ETHER SULPHURIC FOR ANAESTHESIA  
ETHYL CHLORIDE  
NITRATE SILVER  
SOLUBLE COTTON AND ITS SOLVENTS  
SULPHITE SODA  
SULPHUR FLOUR



WORKS AT NEWARK, N. J.

A FULL LINE OF TECHNICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND MEDICINAL CHEMICALS

RE  
EFCO  
LIABILITY

Amidopyrine  
Antipyrin  
Bromides  
Caffein  
Citrates  
Creosote  
Carbonate  
Glycerophosphates  
Guaiacol  
Carbonate  
Guaiacol Liquid  
Iron Cacodylate  
Pancreatin  
Pepsin  
Quinine Sulphate  
Resorcin  
Salicylates  
Sodium  
Cacodylate  
Sodium  
Methylarsinate

**E. FOUGERA & CO., Inc.**

Established 1849

90-92 Beekman St. New York

## ETHER U. S. P.

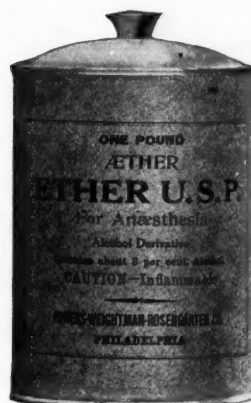
### For Anaesthesia

POTENT

UNIFORM

Specify

P-W-R



**Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co.**

Manufacturing Chemists

New York PHILADELPHIA St. Louis



#### PRODUCTS

Acetanilide, U.S.P.  
Bismuth Subnitrate  
and other Bismuth  
Salts  
Codeine and its Salts  
Creosote, U.S.P.  
Creosote Carbonate,  
U.S.P.  
Diacetyl-Morphine  
Glycerophosphates  
Hexamethylenamine  
Iodoform 409

## STRYCHNINE

FROM the far away coasts of sunny India through many strong and helpful hands, both brown and white, it comes to you.

Since 1818 when it was first discovered it has commanded the attention and been held in the highest regard by the medical profession for its great value as a stomachic and as a heart and respiratory stimulant.

The very highest standards of purity will be met if you specify N. Y. Q. when ordering from your jobber.

**The New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc.**

New York: 135 William Street  
St. Louis Depot: 18 South Broadway



#### PRODUCTS

Mercurials (Hard)  
Morphine and its Salts  
Opium Powder, U.S.P.  
Opium Gran., U.S.P.  
Potassium Iodide  
Quinine and its Salts  
Silver Nucleinate  
Silver Proteinate  
Sodium Benzoate  
Thymol Iodide  
Strychnine and its  
Salts

## Fine Chemicals

Ether, U.S.P., Conc. bulk.....lb.	—	—	16	Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	—	—	99	Mercury Blue Oint., 30 p.c.....lb.	—	—	56
Washed, bulk.....lb.	—	—	33	and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	84	50 p.c.....lb.	—	—	72
Nitrous, conc.....lb.	—	—	97	Green scales, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	84	Citrine Ointment.....lb.	—	—	48
U.S.P., 1880, bulk.....lb.	—	—	40	Cacodylate.....lb.	8.00	—	9.00	Calomet, Amer.....lb.	—	—	87
Anaesthesia, bulk.....lb.	—	—	19	Chloride, cryst. (ferrie).....lb.	—	12	13	Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.....lb.	—	—	82
Ethyl Acetate, pure.....gal.	—	—	1.00	Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.55	—	1.60	Powdered Granular.....lb.	—	—	66
Chloride.....lb.	55	—	60	Iodide.....lb.	—	2.50	—	Iodide, Green.....lb.	—	3.11	—
Ethyl Methyl Ketone.....lb.	—	—	14	Syrup, U.S.P., 1900.....lb.	—	—	30	Red.....lb.	—	3.21	—
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals	—	—	—	Oxalate, scales.....lb.	80	—	85	Yellow.....lb.	—	3.11	—
Formaldehyde.....lb.	—	—	12	and Ammonium, cryst.....lb.	45	—	25	Red Precipitate.....lb.	—	91	—
Second Hands.....lb.	11	—	11 1/2	and Potassium.....lb.	47	—	57	Powdered.....lb.	—	1.01	—
Gelatin, silver.....lb.	1.25	—	1.35	and Sodium, cryst.....lb.	40	—	50	White Precipitate.....lb.	—	1.06	—
Gold Label.....lb.	—	—	1.30	Phosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	39	Powdered.....lb.	—	1.11	—
Glycerin.....lb.	—	—	—	Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	94	With chalk.....lb.	—	56	—
C. P. drums, bbls., extra.....lb.	14	—	13	Metallic, Reduced.....lb.	—	—	30	Methyl Acetone, bbls.....gal.	—	—	78
Cans.....lb.	16	—	17	Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.....lb.	12	—	15	Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals	5.00	—	5.28
Dynamite, drums loose.....lb.	12 1/2	—	13	Anhydrous, cans.....lb.	16	—	17	Methylene Blue, medicinal.....lb.	—	13	—
Saponification, loose.....lb.	08	—	09	Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	—	2.50	—	Milk, powdered.....lb.	—	13	—
Soap Lye, loose.....lb.	07 1/2	—	08	Licorice, U.S.P., Mass.....lb.	25	—	26	Mineral Oil, white.....gal.	85	—	1.25
Guaiacol, liquid.....lb.	3.25	—	3.50	Powdered.....lb.	45	—	46	Morphine, Acet., 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	—	—	4.90
Carbonate.....lb.	3.75	—	4.00	Sticks.....lb.	—	50	—	Hydrobromide, 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	—	—	4.90
Haarlem Oil, dom.....gross	—	—	3.00	Comp. Powder.....lb.	14	—	15	Hydrochloride, 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	—	—	4.90
Imported.....gross	5.70	—	5.90	Lithium Carbonate.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Sulfate, 10-oz. in 5s.....oz.	—	—	4.90
Hexamethylenetetramine.....lb.	80	—	90	Citrate.....lb.	—	1.60	—	Diacetyl, Alk., 10 oz., 1/8s.oz.	—	—	8.40
Hydrastine, Alkaloid.....oz.	11.00	—	14.00	Magnesium Carb. U.S.P.bbls.....lb.	12	—	14	Diacetyl Hydcl., 10 oz., 1/8s.oz.	—	—	7.60
Hydrochloride.....oz.	11.00	—	14.00	Technical, bbls.....lb.	10	—	11	Ethyl Hydcl., 10 oz., 1/8s.oz.	—	—	8.95
Sulfate.....oz.	11.00	—	14.00	Blocks, cases, 1, 2, 4 ozs.....lb.	20	—	22	Opium cases, U.S.P.....lb.	—	5.30	—
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 19 gr. lots	—	—	—	Glycerophosphate.....lb.	—	3.00	—	Granular.....lb.	—	6.75	—
4-oz. bottles.....gross	8.75	—	9.00	Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.20	—	1.25	Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	—	6.75	—
8-oz. bottles.....gross	13.25	—	13.50	Oxide.....lb.	—	33	—	Oxgall, pure, U.S.P.....lb.	1.50	—	1.58
16-oz. bottles.....gross	21.75	—	22.00	Peroxide, cans.....lb.	—	2.15	—	Pancreatin.....lb.	1.50	—	1.70
Hydroquinone, bulk.....lb.	—	—	1.50	Salicylate.....lb.	—	50	—	Papain.....lb.	—	3.00	—
Hyoscine Hydrobromide.....oz.	18.00	—	19.00	Sulfate-Eps. Salt, Tech. 100 lbs.	1.10	—	2.10	Paraformaldehyde.....lb.	60	—	65
Hyoscyamine Alkaloid.....oz.	21.00	—	25.00	U.S.P. 100 lbs.....lb.	2.50	—	2.75	Pepsin Powd., U.S.P.....lb.	—	2.50	—
Sulfate.....oz.	21.00	—	25.00	Malt Syrup kegs.....lb.	—	10	—	Petrolatum, light amber bbls.....lb.	—	04 1/2	—
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.	—	—	—	Manganese Glycerophos.....lb.	3.00	—	3.10	Cream White.....lb.	—	06	—
Iodine, Resublimed.....lb.	—	—	3.50	Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	1.85	—	1.95	Lily White.....lb.	—	11	—
Tincture, U.S.P., bbls.....gal.	3.60	—	3.75	Iodide.....lb.	—	5.65	—	Snow White.....lb.	—	12	—
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk.....lb.	—	—	4.75	Sulfate, Crystals.....lb.	—	30	—	Phenolphthalein.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Crystals.....lb.	—	—	5.75	Menthol, Crystals.....lb.	4.30	—	4.40	Phosphorus, yellow.....lb.	26	—	35
				Mercury, flasks 75 lb.....ea.	41.00	—	43.00	Pilocarpine, hydrochloride.....oz.	6.00	—	6.75
				Bisulfate.....lb.	—	39	—	Piperazine Hydrate.....oz.	—	1.25	—
				Blue Mass.....lb.	—	56	—				
				Powdered.....lb.	—	58	—				

## FOOD COLORS

AMARANTH  
ERYTHROSINE  
INDIGO DISULFO NA  
LIGHT GREEN SFYK  
NAPHTHOL YELLOW  
ORANGE K  
PONCEAU K  
TARTRAZINE  
YELLOW ABK

**Kenart Synthetic Products Co.**

241 E. Illinois Street  
CHICAGO, ILL.

## Eastman

## Organic Chemicals

DURING the past two months the following chemicals have become available:

- 1088 \* Acetylacetone
- 1061 \* m-Aminophenol
- 1089 \* Iso-Amyl Benzoate
- 1053 \* Iso-Amyl Formate
- 1090 \* Barbituric Acid
- 1083 \* dl-Benzoylalanine
- 1054 \* Benzoylcarbinol
- 1095 \* d-Bornyl Acetate
- 1072 \* o-Bromobenzyl Chloride
- 1070 \* p-Bromobenzyl Chloride
- 1094 \* Carvone
- 1059 \* o-Chlorobenzyl Chloride
- 1073 \* Chlorocyclohexane
- 1098 \* Decane (Di-iso-amyl)
- 1060 \* Dimethyl-alpha-naphthylamine
- 1067 \* Diphenylurethane
- 1078 \* Di-p-tolyl Ketone
- 1066 \* Ethyl Adipate

Of the above list all those distinguished by an asterisk have been prepared or purified in our laboratory.

**EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY**

RESEARCH LABORATORY

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## Fine Chemicals

Podophyllin .....lb.	4.25	— 4.35	Quinine Dicarboxate .....oz.	2.00	— 3.00	Sodium Citrate, U.S.P., Cryst.		
Potassium acetate .....lb.	—	— .40	Ethyl Carbonate .....oz.	1.25	— 1.50	VIII .....lb.	—	.60
Bicarbonate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.12	— .13	Hydrochloride .....oz.	—	— .96	Granular, U.S.P., gran.IX.lb.	—	.73
Bisulfate .....lb.	—	— .40	Japanese .....oz.	.85	— .90	Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals		
Bromide Crystals, bulk....lb.	—	— .23	Hypophosphite .....oz.	—	— 1.05	Glycerophosphate, crystals..lb.	—	1.95
Granulated .....lb.	—	— .23	Phosphate .....oz.	—	— .96	Hydroxide, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	.18
Imported, U.S.P. ....lb.	.14	— .17	Salicylate .....oz.	—	— .96	Hypophosphite, U.S.P. ....lb.	.75	.77
Carbonate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.12	— .14	Quinidine Alk., crystals, tins.oz.	—	— .71	Iodide, bulk .....lb.	—	3.30
Caustic, U.S.P. (by alcohol)lb.	—	— .45	Sulfate, tins .....oz.	—	— .96	Nitrate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.03 1/2	.07
U.S.P. purified .....lb.	—	— .30	Technical, See Intermediates			Oxalate, Neutral .....lb.	.55	.65
Chlorate, Imp., Powd....lb.	.07	— .10	Rochelle Salt, crystals.....lb.	—	— .25	Peroxide .....lb.	—	.38
Chromate, cryst. yellow,			Imported, U.S.P. ....lb.	.19 1/2	— .21	Phosphate, U.S.P., gran....lb.	—	.07
tech. 1-lb., c. b. 10.....lb.	—	— .42	Rosewater, triple .....gal.	—	— 1.50	Recryst. ....lb.	—	.13
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P. ....lb.	.68	— .70	Saccharin, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	— 2.25	Pyrophosphate .....lb.	—	.14
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c..oz.	1.85	— 1.90	Resale .....lb.	2.00	— 2.10	Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.26	.28
Guaiacol Sulfonate .....lb.	2.75	— 3.50	Salicin, bulk .....lb.	4.00	— 4.50	Sulfate (Glauber's Salt).cwt.	—	1.75
Hypophosphite, bulk .....lb.	—	— .85	Salol, U.S.P., bulk .....lb.	.60	— .70	Needle Crystals .....cwt.	—	2.25
Iodide, bulk .....lb.	—	— 2.75	Saltpetre, Double ref. bbls..lb.	.09 1/4	— 12 1/4	Sulfocarbonate .....lb.	.25	.27
Second Hands .....lb.	—	— 2.65	Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	120.00	— 126.00	Sparteine Sulfate .....lb.	.60	.70
Lactaphosphate .....oz.	—	— .90	Powdered .....lb.	121.50	— 127.50	Strontium Brom. Cryst., blk.lb.	—	.34
Nitrate, see Saltpetre			Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.....lb.	—	— .20	Carbonate, pure .....lb.	—	.38
Oxalate, Neutral .....lb.	.50	— .55	Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots.oz.	.41 1/4	— .42 1/4	Iodide, bulk .....lb.	—	.38
Permanganate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.22	— .24	Nucleinate .....oz.	.28	— .35	Nitrate, Kegs .....lb.	.12	.13 1/2
Salicylate .....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Protein .....oz.	—	— .34	Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.40	.42
Sulfate, C.P. ....lb.	.35	— .40	Colloidal .....oz.	—	— 1.60	Strychnine Alkd., cryst.....oz.	—	1.70
Tartrate .....lb.	—	— .65	Soap, Castile, white pure....lb.	.18	— .20	Acetate .....oz.	—	1.60
Pumice Stone, lump.....lb.	.04	— .05	Conti's .....case	—	— 8.50	Hypophosphite .....oz.	—	1.30
Powdered .....lb.	.03	— .04	Powd., U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	—	— .36	Hydrochloride .....oz.	—	1.60
Pyridin .....gal.	—	— 2.75	Green, U.S.P. ....lb.	.06 1/4	— .07 1/4	Nitrate .....oz.	—	1.35
Quinine Sulf., 100-oz. tins.oz.	—	— .70	Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.lb.	.12	— .15	Sulfate, crystals, bulk....oz.	—	.18
1-oz. tins .....oz.	—	— .78	Benzate, gran., U.S.P.....lb.	.52	— .70	Sugar of Milk, Powder.....lb.	.17	.18
Imported, Java .....oz.	—	— .67	Bicarb., U.S.P., powd., bbls.lb.	.02 1/4	— .02 1/4	Sulfonal, 100-oz. lots.....oz.	—	.38
Imported, Japanese .....oz.	—	— .65	Bromide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	—	— .24	Sulfonethylethane, U.S.P..lb.	—	6.50
Bisulfate, 100-oz. tins.....oz.	—	— .70	Imported, U.S.P. ....lb.	.17	— .20	Sulfonmethane, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	5.25
Alkaloid .....oz.	—	— 1.05	Cacodylate .....lb.	3.60	— 4.00	Sulfur, roll, bbls.....100 lbs.	2.15	2.70
Acetate .....oz.	—	— 1.05	Caustic, U.S.P., See Sod. Hydroxide			Flour, 100 p.c. pure.....100 lbs.	2.50	3.15
Benzoate .....oz.	—	— 1.05	Chlorate, U.S.P., 8th Rev.			Flowers, 100 p.c. pure.....100 lbs.	3.00	3.65
Citrate .....oz.	—	— 1.05	Crystals, c.b., 10.....lb.	.13	— .15	Precip., U.S.P. ....lb.	.17 1/2	.21 1/2
Dihydrochloride .....oz.	—	— 1.05	Granular, c.b., 10.....lb.	.16	— .18	Lac Sulfur .....lb.	.09	.10
Dihydrobromide .....oz.	—	— 1.05	Chloride, C. P. ....lb.	—	— .07 1/2	Tartar Emetic, tech.....lb.	.34	.37
						U.S.P. ....lb.	.39	.40
						Talcum, Amer., bags.....100 lbs.	—	1.40
						Purified .....100 lbs.	—	3.50

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Exposition of Chemical Industries, New  
York City, September 12th to 17th.

## Fine Chemicals

Ether, U.S.P., Conc. bulk....lb.	—	—	.16	Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII....lb.	—	—	.99	Mercury Blue Oint., 30 p.c....lb.	—	—	.56
Washed, bulk.....lb.	—	—	.33	and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P....lb.	—	—	.84	50 p.c.....lb.	—	—	.72
Nitrous, conc.....lb.	—	—	.97	Green scales, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.84	Citrine Ointment.....lb.	—	—	.48
U.S.P., 1880, bulk.....lb.	—	—	.40	Cacodylate.....lb.	8.00	—	9.00	Calomel, Amer.....lb.	—	—	.87
Anaesthesia, bulk.....lb.	—	—	.19	Chloride, cryst. (tertle)....lb.	—	—	.12	Corrosive Sublimate, cryst....lb.	—	—	.82
Ethyl Acetate, pure.....gal.	—	—	1.00	Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.55	—	1.60	Powdered Granular.....lb.	—	—	.66
Chloride.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Iodide.....lb.	—	—	.30	Iodide, Green.....lb.	—	—	3.11
Ethyl Methyl Ketone.....lb.	.13	—	.14	Syrup, U.S.P., 1900.....lb.	—	—	.80	Red.....lb.	—	—	3.21
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals	—	—	—	Oxalate, scales.....lb.	.80	—	.85	Yellow.....lb.	—	—	3.11
Formaldehyde.....lb.	—	—	.12	and Ammonium, cryst.....lb.	.45	—	.85	Red Precipitate.....lb.	—	—	.91
Second Hands.....lb.	.11	—	.11 1/4	and Potassium.....lb.	.47	—	.87	Powdered.....lb.	—	—	1.01
Gelatin, silver.....lb.	1.25	—	1.35	and Sodium, cryst.....lb.	.40	—	.50	White Precipitate.....lb.	—	—	1.06
Gold Label.....lb.	—	—	1.30	Phosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.89	Powdered.....lb.	—	—	1.11
Glycerin.....lb.	—	—	—	Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.94	With chalk.....lb.	—	—	.56
C. P. drums, bbls., extra....lb.	.14	—	.15	Metallic, Reduced.....lb.	—	—	.80	Methyl Acetone, bbls.....gal.	—	—	.78
Cans.....lb.	.16	—	.17	Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P....lb.	.12	—	.15	Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals	5.00	—	5.25
Dynamite, drums loose.....lb.	.12 1/4	—	.13	Anhydrous, cans.....lb.	.16	—	.17	Methylene Blue, medicinal....lb.	.15	—	.16
Saponification, loose.....lb.	.08	—	.09	Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII....lb.	—	—	2.50	Milk, powdered.....lb.	.85	—	1.25
Soap Lye, loose.....lb.	.07 1/4	—	.08	Licorice, U.S.P., Mass.....lb.	.25	—	.26	Mineral Oil, white.....gal.	.85	—	1.25
Guaiacol, liquid.....lb.	3.25	—	3.50	Powdered.....lb.	.45	—	.46	Morphine, Acet., 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	—	—	4.90
Carbonate.....lb.	3.75	—	4.00	Sticks.....lb.	.14	—	.15	Hydrobromide, 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	—	—	4.90
Haarlem Oil, dom.....gross	—	—	3.00	Comp. Powder.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Hydrochloride, 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	—	—	4.90
Imported.....gross	5.70	—	5.90	Lithium Carbonate.....lb.	—	—	1.60	Sulfate, 10-oz. in 5s.....oz.	—	—	4.90
Hexamethylenetetramine.....lb.	.80	—	.90	Citrate.....lb.	.12	—	.14	Diacetyl, Alk., 10 oz., 1/8s.oz.	—	—	8.40
Hydrastine, Alkaloid.....oz.	11.00	—	14.00	Magnesium Carb. U.S.P.bbls....lb.	.10	—	.11	Diacetyl Hydcl., 10 oz., 1/8s.oz.	—	—	7.60
Hydrochloride.....oz.	11.00	—	14.00	Technical, bbls.....lb.	.20	—	.22	Ethyl Hydcl., 10 oz., 1/8s.oz.	—	—	8.95
Sulfate.....oz.	11.00	—	14.00	Blocks, cases, 1, 2, 4 ozs....lb.	—	—	3.00	Opium cases, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	5.80
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 19 gr. lots	—	—	—	Glycerophosphate.....lb.	1.20	—	1.25	Granular.....lb.	—	—	6.75
4-oz. bottles.....gross	8.75	—	9.00	Hypophosphite.....lb.	—	—	.53	Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	6.75
8-oz. bottles.....gross	13.25	—	13.50	Oxide.....lb.	—	—	2.15	Oxgall, pure, U.S.P.....lb.	1.50	—	1.58
16-oz. bottles.....gross	21.75	—	22.00	Peroxide, cans.....lb.	—	—	.50	Pancreatin.....lb.	1.50	—	1.70
Hydroquinone, bulk.....lb.	—	—	1.50	Salicylate.....lb.	1.10	—	2.10	Papain.....lb.	—	—	3.00
Hyoscine Hydrobromide.....oz.	18.00	—	19.00	Sulfate-Eps. Salt, Tech.100 lbs.	2.50	—	2.75	Paraformaldehyde.....lb.	.60	—	.65
Hyoscyamine Alkaloid.....oz.	21.00	—	25.00	U.S.P. 100 lbs.....lb.	—	—	.10	Pepsin Powd., U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	2.50
Sulfate.....oz.	21.00	—	25.00	Malt Syrup kegs.....lb.	3.00	—	3.10	Petrolatum, light amber bbls....lb.	—	—	.04 1/2
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.	—	—	—	Manganese Glycerophos.....lb.	1.85	—	1.95	Cream White.....lb.	—	—	.06
Iodine, Resublimed.....lb.	—	—	3.50	Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII....lb.	—	—	5.65	Lily White.....lb.	—	—	.11
Tincture, U.S.P., bbls.....gal.	3.60	—	3.75	Iodide.....lb.	—	—	.30	Snow White.....lb.	—	—	.12
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk....lb.	—	—	4.75	Sulfate, Crystals.....lb.	4.80	—	4.40	Phenolphthalein.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Crystals.....lb.	—	—	5.75	Menthol, Crystals.....lb.	41.00	—	43.00	Phosphorus, yellow.....lb.	.26	—	.85
				Mercury, flasks 75 lb.....lb.	—	—	.39	Pilocarpine, hydrochloride.....oz.	6.00	—	6.75
				Bisulfate.....lb.	—	—	.56	Piperazine Hydrate.....oz.	—	—	1.25
				Blue Mass.....lb.	—	—	.58				
				Powdered.....lb.	—	—	.58				

## FOOD COLORS

AMARANTH  
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ORANGE K  
PONCEAU K  
TARTRAZINE  
YELLOW ABK

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## Eastman

## Organic Chemicals

**D**URING the past two months the following chemicals have become available:

- 1088 \* Acetylacetone
- 1061 \* m-Aminophenol
- 1089 \* Iso-Amyl Benzoate
- 1053 \* Iso-Amyl Formate
- 1090 \* Barbituric Acid
- 1083 \* dl-Benzoylalanine
- 1054 \* Benzoylcarbinol
- 1095 \* d-Bornyl Acetate
- 1072 \* o-Bromobenzyl Chloride
- 1070 \* p-Bromobenzyl Chloride
- 1094 \* Carvone
- 1059 \* o-Chlorobenzyl Chloride
- 1073 \* Chlorocyclohexane
- 1098 \* Decane (Di-iso-amyl)
- 1060 \* Dimethyl-alpha-naphthylamine
- 1067 \* Diphenylurethane
- 1078 \* Di-p-tolyl Ketone
- 1066 \* Ethyl Adipate

Of the above list all those distinguished by an asterisk have been prepared or purified in our laboratory.

**EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY**

RESEARCH LABORATORY

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



## Fine Chemicals

Podophyllin .....lb.	4.25	— 4.35	Quinine Dicarboxate .....oz.	2.00	— 3.00	Sodium Citrate, U.S.P., Cryst.		
Potassium acetate .....lb.	—	— .40	Ethyl Carbonate .....oz.	1.25	— 1.50	VIII .....lb.	—	.50
Bicarbonate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.12	— .13	Hydrochloride .....oz.	—	— .96	Granular, U.S.P., gran.IX.lb.	—	.73
Bisulfate .....lb.	—	— .40	Japanese .....oz.	.85	— .90	Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals		
Bromide Crystals, bulk....lb.	—	— .23	Hypophosphite .....oz.	—	— 1.05	Glycerophosphate, crystals..lb.	—	1.95
Granulated .....lb.	—	— .23	Phosphate .....oz.	—	— .96	Hydroxide, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	.18
Imported, U.S.P. ....lb.	.14	— .17	Salicylate .....oz.	—	— .96	Hypophosphite, U.S.P. ....lb.	.75	.77
Carbonate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.12	— .14	Quindine Alk., crystals, tins.oz.	—	— .71	Iodide, bulk .....lb.	—	3.30
Caustic, U.S.P. (by alcohol).lb.	—	— .45	Sulfate, tins .....oz.	—	— .96	Nitrate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.05 1/2	.07
U.S.P. purified .....lb.	—	— .30	Resorcinol, crystals, U.S.P..lb.	1.75	— 2.00	Oxalate, Neutral .....lb.	.55	.65
Chlorate, Imp., Powd....lb.	.07	— .10	Technical, See Intermediates			Peroxide .....lb.	—	.38
Chromate, cryst. yellow,			Rochelle Salt, crystals.....lb.	—	— .25	Phosphate, U.S.P., gran....lb.	—	.07
tech. 1-lb., c. b. 10.....lb.	—	— .42	Imported, U.S.P. ....lb.	.19 1/2	— .21	Recryst. ....lb.	—	.13
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P. ....lb.	.68	— .70	Rosewater, triple .....gal.	—	— 1.50	Pyrophosphate .....lb.	—	.14
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c..oz.	1.85	— 1.90	Saccharin, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	— 2.25	Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.26	.28
Guaiacol Sulfonate .....lb.	2.75	— 3.50	Resale .....lb.	2.00	— 2.10	Sulfate (Glauber's Salt).cwt.	—	1.75
Hypophosphite, bulk .....lb.	—	— .85	Salicin, bulk .....lb.	4.00	— 4.50	Needle Crystals .....cwt.	—	2.25
Iodide, bulk .....lb.	—	— 2.75	Salol, U.S.P., bulk .....lb.	.60	— .70	Sulfocarbonate .....lb.	.25	.27
Lactaphosphate .....lb.	—	— 2.65	Saltpetre, Double ref. bbls.lb.	.09 1/4	— .12 1/4	Sparteine Sulfate .....lb.	.60	.70
Nitrate, see Saltpetre			Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	120.00	— 126.00	Strontium Brom. Cryst., blk.lb.	—	.34
Oxalate, Neutral .....lb.	.50	— .55	Powdered .....lb.	121.50	— 127.50	Carbonate, pure .....lb.	—	.28
Permanganate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.22	— .24	Seidlitz Mixture, bbls. ....lb.	—	— .20	Iodide, bulk .....lb.	—	3.35
Salicylate .....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots.oz.	.41 1/4	— .42 1/4	Nitrate, Kegs .....lb.	.12	.12 1/2
Sulfate, C.P. ....lb.	.35	— .40	Nucleinate .....oz.	.28	— .35	Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.40	.42
Tartrate .....lb.	—	— .65	Protein .....oz.	—	— .34	Strychnine Alkd., cryst....oz.	—	1.70
Pumice Stone, lump.....lb.	.04	— .05	Colloidal .....oz.	—	— 1.60	Acetate .....oz.	—	1.60
Powdered .....lb.	.03	— .04	Soap, Castile, white pure...lb.	.18	— .20	Hypophosphite .....oz.	—	1.90
Pyridin .....gal.	—	— 2.75	Conti's .....case	—	— 8.50	Hydrochloride .....oz.	—	1.60
Quinine Sulf., 100-oz. tins.oz.	—	— .70	Powd., U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	—	— .36	Nitrate .....oz.	—	1.60
1-oz. tins .....oz.	—	— .78	Green, U.S.P. ....lb.	.06 1/4	— .07 1/4	Sulfate, crystals, bulk....oz.	—	1.35
Imported, Java .....oz.	—	— .67	Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.lb.	.12	— .15	Sugar of Milk, Powder.....lb.	.17	.18
Imported, Japanese .....oz.	—	— .65	Benzoate, gran., U.S.P..lb.	.52	— .70	Sulfonal, 100-oz. lots.....oz.	—	.38
Bisulfate, 100-oz. tins....oz.	—	— .70	Bicarb., U.S.P., powd., bbls.lb.	.02 1/4	— .02 1/2	Sulfonethylnmethane, U.S.P..lb.	—	6.50
Alkaloid .....oz.	—	— 1.05	Bromide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	—	— .24	Sulfonmethane, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	5.25
Acetate .....oz.	—	— 1.05	Imported, U.S.P. ....lb.	.17	— .20	Sulfur, roll, bbls.....100 lbs.	2.15	2.70
Benzoate .....oz.	—	— 1.05	Cacodylate .....lb.	3.60	— 4.00	Flour, 100 p.c. pure.....100 lbs.	2.50	3.15
Citrate .....oz.	—	— 1.05	Caustic, U.S.P., See Sod. Hydroxide			Flowers, 100 p.c. pure..100 lbs.	3.00	3.65
Dihydrochloride .....oz.	—	— 1.05	Chlorate, U.S.P., 8th Rev.			Precip., U.S.P. ....lb.	.17 1/2	.21 1/2
Dihydrobromide .....oz.	—	— 1.05	Crystals, c.b., 10.....lb.	.13	— .15	Lac Sulfur .....lb.	.09	.10
			Granular, c.b., 10.....lb.	.16	— .18	Tartar Emetic, tech.....lb.	.34	.37
			Chloride, C. P. ....lb.	—	— .07 1/2	U.S.P. ....lb.	.39	.40
						Talcum, Amer., bags.....100 lbs.	—	1.40
						Purified .....100 lbs.	—	3.50

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Exposition of Chemical Industries, New  
York City, September 12th to 17th.

## Heavy Chemicals

Terpin Hydrate.....lb.	.50	— .53
Theobromine Alkaloid.....lb.	6.00	— 6.40
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	9.00	— 9.10
Tin bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals		
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.....lb.	—	— .40
Toluene, See Coal Tar Crudes		
Trabromphenol.....lb.	—	— .90
Trional.....oz.	—	— .47
Water Base Exh. dist. dist.		
Yell. ....gal.	1.30	— 1.35
Yell. ....oz.	—	— 15.00
Zinc Carbonate, U.S.P., precip.....lb.	—	— .37
Chloride, U.S.P.....lb.	.35	— .40
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	—	— 3.75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	—	— .17
Stearate.....lb.	—	— .24
Sulfate, U.S.P.....lb.	.08	— .09

## Heavy Chemicals

## ACIDS

A. etic, 28 p.c., bbls. 100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.75
6 p.c., bbls. ....100 lbs.	5.00	— 5.50
80 p.c., bbls., Com'l. 100 lbs.	7.89	— 8.64
80 p.c., bbls., pure. 100 lbs.	9.00	— 9.25
Glacial, bbls. & cbs. 100 lbs.	10.00	— 10.50
Chlorosulfonic, 93-95 p.c.....lb.	.15	— .16
Hydrobromic com., 48 p.c.....lb.	.38	— .40
Pure, 40 p.c.....lb.	—	— .45
Hydrofluoric 30 p.c. bbls.....lb.	.07	— .07 1/2
48 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	.12	— .13
52 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	.13	— .14
60 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	.16	— .17
White Acid.....lb.	.32	— .33
Hydrofluosilicic 35 p.c.....lb.	.10	— .12 1/2
Lactic, 22 p.c.....lb.	.04 1/2	— .05
50 per cent pure.....lb.	—	— .35
Technical.....lb.	—	— .15
90 p.c. tech.....lb.	—	— .15
Mixed, Nitric.....unit	.09 1/2	— .10 1/2
Sulfuric.....unit	.01	— .01 1/2
Muriatic, 18 deg cbs. 100 lbs.	1.20	— 1.75
20 deg. carboys.....100 lbs.	1.50	— 2.00
22 deg. carboys.....100 lbs.	1.90	— 2.35

Acid, Muriatic, Iron Free cbs.		
18 deg.....100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75
20 deg.....100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.00
22 deg.....100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitric, 36 deg. carboys.....lb.	.05 1/2	— .06 1/2
38 deg. carboys.....lb.	.06	— .07
40 deg. carboys.....lb.	.06 1/2	— .07 1/2
42 deg. carboys.....lb.	.07	— .08
Phosphoric, 50 p.c., tech.....lb.	.13	— .18
Syrupy, 65 p.c.....lb.	.20	— .22
Pyroligneous, Tech.....gal.	.12	— .12 1/2
Sulfuric, tank carlots		
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.....ton	11.00	— 16.00
66 deg., f.o.b. wks.....ton	18.00	— 20.00
20 p.c. Oleum, f.o.b. wkston	21.00	— 23.00
30 p.c. Oleum.....ton	27.50	— 32.00
60 p.c. oleum.....ton	65.00	— 75.00
Sulfurous com.....lb.	.12	— .14
Tannic, Tech.....lb.	.65	— .80
Acetone.....lb.	.12 1/2	— .13
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c.....lb.	—	— .40
Acetyl Chloride, Redistilled.....lb.	.45	— .50
Alum, ammonia, lump.....lb.	.03 1/2	— .03 1/2
Ground.....lb.	.03 1/2	— .04
Powdered.....lb.	.04	— .04 1/2
Chrome.....lb.	.07 1/2	— .10
Potash lump.....lb.	.03 1/2	— .05 1/2
Powdered.....lb.	.04	— .06
Ground.....lb.	.04 1/2	— .06 1/2
Chrome.....lb.	.09	— .10
Soda Ground.....100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.50
Aluminum chloride, carboys.....lb.	.04	— .05
Anhydrous.....lb.	.38	— .45
Sulfate Iron free.....100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.00
Commercial.....100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.75
Aluminum hydrate light.....lb.	.22	— .28
Ammonia, Anhydrous.....lb.	—	— .31
Ammonium Bifluoride.....lb.	.26	— .45
Imported.....lb.	—	— .22
Ammonium Carbonate.....lb.	.07	— .09
Ammonia Water, 26 deg.....lb.	.07 1/2	— .09 1/2
20 deg.....lb.	.06 1/2	— .08 1/2
18 deg.....lb.	.05 1/2	— .07 1/2
16 deg.....lb.	.05 1/2	— .07 1/2

Ammonium Nitrate.....lb.	.07 1/2	— .07 1/2
Persulfate, bulk.....lb.	—	— .50
Sal Ammoniac, gray.....lb.	.07	— .07 1/2
Imported.....lb.	.06 1/2	— .07
Granulated, white.....lb.	.07	— .07 1/2
Imported.....lb.	.06	— .06 1/2
Lump.....lb.	.16	— .17
Sulfate, dbl. bags f.a.s. 100 lbs.	2.40	— 2.50
Dom., Bulk., wks.....100 lbs.	—	— 1.90
Antimony chloride, liq.....lb.	.15	— .17
Anhydrous.....lb.	.50	— .55
Oxide.....lb.	.07	— .07 1/2
Sulfide, Crimson.....lb.	—	— .60
Golden No. 1.....lb.	—	— .35
Vermillion.....lb.	—	— .55
Arsenic, white.....lb.	.06 1/2	— .06 1/2
Red.....lb.	.11	— .12
Barium, chloride.....ton	45.00	— 60.00
Imported.....ton	46.00	— 60.00
Binoxide.....lb.	.17	— .24
Carbonate.....ton	48.00	— 50.00
Nitrate.....lb.	.07 1/2	— .10
Barytes, floated, white.....ton	28.00	— 29.00
Blanc Fixe, imported.....ton	40.00	— 42.00
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b. wks. 100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.50
Export, F.A.S.....100 lbs.	—	— 2.50
Second Hands, Spot.....100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.00
Second Hands, wks.....100 lbs.	—	— 2.05
Bromine, Purified wks.....lb.	—	— .27
Calcium Acetate.....100 lbs.	—	— 2.00
Arsenate.....lb.	.18	— .19
Carbide.....lb.	.04 1/2	— .05
Carbonate.....100 lbs.	1.40	— 2.00
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	— 28.75
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	— 35.75
Flaked, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	— 15
Anhydrous.....lb.	.14	— .15
Nitrate.....ton	—	— 60.00
Chlorine, liquid.....lb.	.08	— .15
Carbon bisulfide, C.L. & Lessib.....lb.	.12	— .20
Carbon black.....lb.	.12	— .20
Carbon tetrachlor., C.L. & Lessib.....lb.	.10 1/2	— .12
Cobalt Oxide.....ton	2.00	— 2.25
Copper Carbonate.....lb.	.27	— .28
Cyanide.....lb.	.50	— .63
Subacetate (Verdigris).....lb.	.24	— .28
Sulfate.....100 lbs.	5.00	— 6.00

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## CHEMICALS

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Barium Nitrate  
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Salt Cake  
Strontium Carbonate  
Distilled Water  
Battery Solutions

## ACIDS

Acetic Lactic  
Sulphuric (all strengths)  
50%-60%-66%-98%  
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Electrolyte  
Muriatic (all strengths)  
Nitric (all strengths)  
Aqua Fortis  
Mixed Dipping

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## Heavy Chemicals

Copperas, wks. ....100 lbs.	.85	—	1.25	Phosphorus Oxichloride ....lb.	.45	—	.50	Sodium Chloride, tech.....ton	—	—	17.00
Ferric Chloride, crys. ....lb.	.10 1/4	—	.11	Sequisulfide ....lb.	—	—	.42 1/2	Cyanide, 96-98 p.c.....lb.	.28	—	.30
Sulfide ....100 lbs.	2.25	—	3.25	Trichloride ....lb.	.60	—	.65	Imported, 120 p.c.....lb.	.20	—	.21
Liquid, 40 deg. ....lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2	Plaster of Paris.....bbl.	4.25	—	4.50	128 p.c. ....lb.	.23	—	.25
Ferrous Chloride, crys. ....lb.	.05 1/4	—	.06 1/2	True Dental .....bbl.	4.35	—	4.60	73-76 p.c. ....lb.	.25	—	.26
Flake White ....lb.	.09 1/4	—	.10 1/2	Potash Caustic, 88-92 ....lb.	.12	—	.14	Fluoride ....lb.	.10	—	.11
Fluorspar, Powdered .....ton	30.00	—	35.00	70-75% Imported ....lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05	Hydrosulfite ....lb.	.85	—	1.00
Acid Grade, f.o.b. mines. ....ton	22.50	—	25.00	Potassium Bichromate ....lb.	.10	—	.12	Hyposulfite, Crys., bbls. ....100 lbs.	3.50	—	3.75
Fuller's Earth, f.o.b. mines. ....ton	16.00	—	17.00	Binocalate, tech. ....lb.	.40	—	.42	Nitrate, crude .....100 lbs.	3.95	—	4.30
Imported .....ton	35.00	—	40.00	Carbonate, 80-85 p.c.....lb.	.05	—	.05 1/2	Double refined, Gran.....lb.	.05 1/4	—	.05 1/2
Fusel Oil, crude.....gal.	—	—	1.50	Hydrated ....lb.	.05 1/4	—	.06	Nitrite ....lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2
Refined .....gal.	—	—	3.25	*85-90 p.c. ....lb.	—	—	—	Peroxide ....lb.	.25	—	.30
Lead Acetate, white cryst. ....lb.	.12	—	.12 1/2	90-95 p.c. ....lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07	Phosphate (tri) ref.....lb.	.06	—	.07
White Cakes ....lb.	.11 1/4	—	.12	96-98 p.c. ....lb.	.08	—	.09	di-Sodium, U.S.P., gran.....lb.	.07 1/4	—	.08 1/4
Granulated .....lb.	.11 3/4	—	.12 1/2	Chlorate, cryst. ....lb.	.12	—	.13	Technical .....lb.	.04 1/4	—	.04 1/2
Brown Cakes ....lb.	.10 3/4	—	.11 1/4	Powdered, American ....lb.	.12	—	.13	Mono-Sodium, ref. ....lb.	.25	—	.30
Arsenate, powdered .....lb.	.16	—	.18	Imported, pow. & crys. ....lb.	.06 1/2	—	.10	Prussiate, Yellow .....lb.	.12 1/2	—	.13 1/4
Paste ....lb.	—	—	.15	Muriate, basis 80 p.c.....unit	—	—	.90	Silicate, 60 deg.....100 lbs.	3.12 1/2	—	3.50
Nitrate ....lb.	—	—	.15	Shipment .....unit	—	—	—	40 deg. ....100 lbs.	1.10	—	2.00
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.lb.	.08 1/4	—	.09	Metabisulfite ....lb.	.40	—	.42	Sulfate, Gl'h salt.....100 lbs.	1.50	—	2.00
Red, American ....lb.	.09 1/4	—	.09 1/2	Perchlorate ....lb.	.19	—	.20	Sulfide, 60 p.c. ....lb.	.04 1/4	—	.06 1/4
Sulfate, basic white.....lb.	.07 1/4	—	.07 1/2	Pernanganate, Com'l .....lb.	.22	—	.23	30 p.c. crystals .....lb.	.02 1/4	—	.03 1/4
White, Basic Carb., Amer. ....lb.	—	—	.08 1/2	U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals	—	—	—	Sulfite, Crystals .....lb.	.03 1/4	—	.04
dry .....lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2	Prussiate, red ....lb.	.26	—	.28	Dessicated ....lb.	.00 1/2	—	.10 1/4
Lithopone .....lb.	.06	—	.07	Yellow .....lb.	.20 1/2	—	.22	Thiocyanate ....lb.	.80	—	.85
Lime, hydrate .....lb.	.01	—	.01 1/4	Sulfate .....unit	1.20	—	1.25	Strontium Nitrate .....lb.	.12	—	.12 1/4
Acetate .....100 lbs.	—	—	2.00	Titanium Oxalate .....lb.	—	—	.55	Carbonate .....lb.	.29	—	.30
Nitrate .....ton	—	—	60.00	Shipment, imptd. ....lb.	—	—	.33	Sulfur Chloride, red.....lb.	.05	—	.05 1/2
Sulfur, Powd. ....ton	.10 1/4	—	.12	Salt, tech. ....ton	—	—	17.00	Yellow .....lb.	.04	—	.04 1/2
Magnesite .....ton	72.00	—	75.00	Salt Cake, bulk.....ton	20.00	—	25.00	Sulfur Dioxide liq. cyl.....ton	.08	—	.09
Magnesium Sulfate, tech. ....100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.25	Saltpetre .....lb.	.09 1/4	—	.12 1/4	Sulfur, crude .....ton	20.00	—	25.00
Imported .....100 lbs.	1.10	—	1.15	Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light. ....100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.15	Flour Com'l., bbls. ....100 lbs.	1.45	—	2.00
Carbonate, tech. ....lb.	.06	—	.08	Basis, 48 p.c. wks.bgs. ....100 lbs.	—	—	1.62 1/2	Flowers, 100 p.c. ....100 lbs.	2.25	—	3.05
Chloride, fused .....ton	—	—	30.00	Dense, 58 p.c. bags. ....100 lbs.	—	—	2.35	Sulfuryl Chloride ....lb.	.25	—	.26
Fluosilicate, 30% soln. ....100 lbs.	8.00	—	10.00	Basis 48 p.c. wks.bgs. ....100 lbs.	—	—	1.60	Tartar Emetic, tech. ....lb.	.34	—	.37
Manganese Chloride ....lb.	.20	—	.21	Caustic, 76 p.c. ....100 lbs.	3.90	—	4.00	Tin, bichloride ....lb.	.18	—	.20
Dioxide, 80-84 p.c. ....ton	55.00	—	60.00	Basis 60 p.c. ....100 lbs.	—	—	3.25	Crystals .....lb.	.26 1/2	—	.29
85-90 p.c. ....ton	60.00	—	70.00	Ground, 76 p.c. wks. ....100 lbs.	4.50	—	5.00	Oxide .....lb.	.38	—	.40
Sulfate .....lb.	.20	—	.22	Sodium Acetate .....lb.	.04	—	.04 1/4	Whiting .....100 lbs.	1.15	—	1.75
Nickel oxide ....lb.	.40	—	.45	Aluminum Sulfate .....100 lbs.	3.50	—	4.50	Zinc, carbonate .....lb.	.16	—	.18
Salts, single ....lb.	.14	—	.16	Bichromate ....lb.	.07 1/4	—	.08	Chloride, Fused .....lb.	.05 1/4	—	.06 1/2
double ....lb.	.13	—	.15	Bisulfate, bulk, wks. ....ton	5.00	—	6.00	Granulated .....lb.	.05 1/4	—	.06 1/2
Nitre Cake, bulk wks. ....ton	5.00	—	6.00	Bisulfite, Powd. ....lb.	.04 1/4	—	.05 1/4	Cyanide .....lb.	.42	—	.45
Orange Mineral .....lb.	.14	—	.14 1/4	Solution 32-40 deg. ....100 lbs.	1.60	—	2.10	Oxide, French .....lb.	.11	—	.12 1/2
Paris Green .....lb.	.28	—	.30	Carbonate Sal. bbls. ....100 lbs.	1.70	—	2.00	American .....lb.	.08	—	.09
Phosphorus red .....lb.	.40	—	.50	Chlorate .....lb.	—	—	.07 1/2	Sulfate .....lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2
Yellow .....lb.	.30	—	.35								



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Caustic Soda 76%  
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## Coal-Tar Products

## Crudes

Anthracene 80-85 p.c.	lb.	.75	— 1.00
40-45 p.c.	lb.	.12	— .18
Benzene, C. P.	gal.	.27	— .33
Resale, drums included	gal.	—	.41
90 p.c.	gal.	.25	— .31
Carbazol	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c. dark	gal.	.75	— .90
Straw, 97-99 p.c.	gal.	.80	— .95
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.17	— .21
Creosote oil	gal.	.20	— .22
Dip. oil	gal.	.31	— .36
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Flake	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Second Hands	lb.	.06¼	— .08
Phenol, Gov't Surplus	lb.	.12	— .17
Open Market	lb.	.08¼	— .10
* Natural	lb.	.15	— .16
Pitch, various grades	ton	14.00	— 18.00
Solvent naphtha	lb.	.25	— .31
Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.31	— .34
50 p.c.	gal.	.47	— .50
Toluene, pure	gal.	.28	— .34
Xylene, 10 deg. dist. range	gal.	.35	— .41
5 deg. dist. range	gal.	.40	— .46
Nitration, 2 deg. range	gal.	.45	— .51

## Intermediates

Acid 1, 2, 4	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Acid, Anthranilic	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Technical	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Acid Benzoic, tech.	lb.	.50	— .60
Acid Broenner's	lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Acid Chloroacetic, tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
Acid Clevea	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Acid Gamma	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Acid H	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Acid Laurent's	lb.	.75	— .80
Acid Metanilic	lb.	1.60	— 1.70

Acid Monosulfonic F (delta)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	.70	— .75
Refined	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Acid Neville & Winther's	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Acid Phthalic	lb.	.35	— .40
Anhydride	lb.	.40	— .50
Acid Picramic	lb.	.75	— .85
Acid Pteric	lb.	.30	— .45
Acid Salicylic, tech.	lb.	.18	— .20
Acid Sulfanilic, tech.	lb.	.27	— .30
Acid Toblas	lb.	—	2.00
Acetanilide, tech.	lb.	.22	— .23
p-Aminoacetanilide	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	—	1.15
p-Aminophenol	lb.	1.40	— 1.65
Hydrochloride	lb.	1.75	— 2.05
o-Aminophenol	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Aniline Oil, (drums extra)	lb.	.17½	— .20
Aniline Salt	lb.	.24	— .26
p-Anisidine	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Technical	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Anthraquinone Subl.	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Bayer's Salt	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	—	.80
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Sulfate	lb.	.75	— .80
Benzoyl chloride	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Benzylchloride, redistilled	lb.	.30	— .35
Tech.	lb.	.20	— .25
Bromobenzene	lb.	.40	— .42
Chlorobenzene	lb.	.14	— .16
Chlorhydrin	lb.	—	2.50
Diaminophenol	lb.	5.80	— 6.00
Dianisidine	lb.	4.95	— 5.00
o-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.15	— .20
p-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.15	— .25
Dichlorobenzene, mixed	lb.	.06	— .07½
Diethylaniline	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Dimethylaniline, drums ext.	lb.	.45	— .50
Dimethylsulfate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.48	— .50
Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.25	— .27
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.28	— .30
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.33	— .35
Dinitrotoluene	lb.	.25	— .27
Diphenylamine	lb.	.65	— .71
Ethyl Bromide	lb.	.45	— .47
Ethyl Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
"G" Salt	lb.	.70	— .80
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Methyl Chloride	lb.	—	.50
Michler's Ketone	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Monochlorobenzene	lb.	.14	— .16
Monothylaniline	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Refined	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	.32	— .40
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.35	— .37
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Sublimed	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
m-Nitroaniline	lb.	.95	— 1.00
p-Nitroaniline	lb.	.79	— .82
p-Nitroacetanilide	lb.	.65	— .67
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.12	— .14
o-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.35	— .40
p-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.30	— .35
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.30	— .35
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	— .80
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	— .80
m-Nitro-p-toluidine	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
p-Nitro-o-toluidine	lb.	3.65	— 4.00
p-Nitrosodimethylaniline	lb.	—	—
Nitrotoluene-s, Mixed	lb.	.15	— .17
o-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.15	— .20
p-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.80	— .85
p-Oxy-benzaldehyde	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
p-Phenetidin	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	— 1.30
Phenyl-a-Naphthylamine	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Phosgene	lb.	—	.75
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	.40	— .50
"R" Salt	lb.	.60	— .65
Resorcinol Technical	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Sodium o-Chloro-p-toluene sulfonate	lb.	.28	— .30
Metanilate	lb.	1.40	— 1.46
Naphthonate	lb.	.70	— .75
Picramate	lb.	.75	— .80
p-toluene sulfonate	lb.	.08	— .10

## CHEMICALS

Aniline  
Dianisidine  
Dinitrotoluene  
Diphenylamine  
Nitrobenzene  
Ortho Toluidine  
Para Aminophenol  
Sodium Picramate

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SPOT DELIVERIES



## Coal-Tar Dyes

Schaeffer's Salt .....	lb.	.70	—	.75
Thiocarbamide .....	lb.	.42	—	.50
o-Toluene Sulfonamide .....	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
p-Toluene Sulfonamide .....	lb.	.60	—	.65
o-Toluene Sulfonchloride .....	lb.	.15	—	.25
Toluidine .....	lb.	1.30	—	1.36
Sulfate .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Toluidine, Mixed .....	lb.	.45	—	.50
o-Toluidine .....	lb.	.25	—	.27
p-Toluidine .....	lb.	1.25	—	1.28
m-Toluylenediamine .....	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Triphenyl Phosphate .....	lb.	.75	—	.80
Xylidine .....	lb.	.45	—	.50

## Coal-Tar Dyes

## ACID COLORS:

Black .....	lb.	.80	—	1.10
Blue .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.60
Brown .....	lb.	.80	—	1.50
Fuchsin .....	lb.	1.50	—	2.50
Green .....	lb.	2.00	—	4.00
Orange II .....	lb.	.50	—	.65
Orange III .....	lb.	.50	—	.60
Red .....	lb.	.85	—	3.50
Scarlet .....	lb.	.85	—	1.25
Violet .....	lb.	1.60	—	6.50
Azo Yellow ..	lb.	—	2.00	
Azo Yellow, green shade ..	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Brilliant Delphine B.S. ....	lb.	3.50	—	4.50
Erythrosin .....	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G. ....	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't. ....	lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Indigotin, conc. ....	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Indigotin, paste .....	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Naphthol Green .....	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Naphthylamine Red .....	lb.	6.75	—	7.25
Orange, R. G. ....	lb.	.60	—	1.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type. ....	lb.	4.00	—	6.00
Ponceau .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.15
Scarlet 2R .....	lb.	.65	—	.75
Tartarazin, Dom. ....	lb.	1.20	—	1.80
Uranine .....	lb.	8.00	—	10.00
Wool Green S. ....	lb.	2.00	—	5.00

## DIRECT COLORS:

Black .....	lb.	.60	—	.75
Sky Blue, conc. ....	lb.	1.50	—	3.00
Sky Blue, 5BX. ....	lb.	—	2.00	
Blue 2B .....	lb.	.60	—	.80
Brown R .....	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Brown G .....	lb.	1.25	—	1.70
Bordeaux .....	lb.	1.75	—	2.50
Fast Black .....	lb.	—	7.50	
Fast Pink .....	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Fast Red .....	lb.	2.35	—	2.50
Fast Yellow .....	lb.	1.50	—	2.25
Yellow .....	lb.	2.00	—	3.50
Violet con't .....	lb.	1.10	—	2.00
Benzopurpurin, 10 B. ....	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Benzopurpurine, 4 B. ....	lb.	1.25	—	1.40
Chrysophenlin, Dom. ....	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Congo Red 4B Type. ....	lb.	.90	—	1.10
Diamine Sky Blue F. F. ....	lb.	2.50	—	4.00
Geranin .....	lb.	8.75	—	9.25
Oxamine Violet .....	lb.	7.00	—	8.00

## OIL COLORS:

Black .....	lb.	.70	—	1.00
Blue .....	lb.	1.25	—	2.00
Orange .....	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Red III .....	lb.	1.65	—	2.10
Scarlet .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.75
Yellow .....	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol. ....	lb.	.90	—	.95

## SULFUR COLORS:

Black .....	lb.	.20	—	.25
Blue .....	lb.	.60	—	1.00
Brown .....	lb.	.35	—	.60
Green .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.75
Yellow .....	lb.	.75	—	1.00

## CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright. ....	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Alizarin, medium .....	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Alizarin Brown, conc. ....	lb.	—	2.50	
Alizarin Cyanine .....	lb.	10.00	—	12.00
Alizarin Orange .....	lb.	1.55	—	1.90

Alizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste. ....	lb.	.60	—	1.00
Alizarin Yellow G. ....	lb.	.85	—	1.90
Alizarin Yellow R. ....	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Chrome Black, Dom. ....	lb.	.65	—	1.00
Chrome Blue .....	lb.	.75	—	2.00
Chrome Brown .....	lb.	.80	—	1.00
Chrome Green, Dom. ....	lb.	1.50	—	3.00
Chrome Red .....	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Chrome Yellow .....	lb.	.65	—	1.00
Gallocyanin .....	lb.	2.80	—	2.60

## BASIC COLORS:

Alkali Blue, conc. ....	lb.	6.00	—	6.50
Auramine O .....	lb.	1.80	—	2.35
Auramine OO .....	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Bismarck Brown R. ....	lb.	.70	—	.90
Bismarck Brown G. ....	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Brilliant Green Crystals. ....	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Chrysoidin R .....	lb.	.75	—	.90
Chrysoidin Y .....	lb.	.75	—	.85
Crystal Violet .....	lb.	5.00	—	6.60
Emerald Green, Crystals. ....	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste. ....	lb.	.45	—	.50
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom. ....	lb.	3.00	—	3.40
Fuchsin Base .....	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Malachite Green, Crystals. ....	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Malachite Green, Powd. ....	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Methylene Blue, tech. ....	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Methyl Violet, 3B. ....	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Methyl Violet, 6B. ....	lb.	2.85	—	5.00
Nigrosine, apta. sol. ....	lb.	—	.70	
Nigrosine, water sol., blue. ....	lb.	—	.60	
Phosphine G., Domestic. ....	lb.	2.50	—	3.50
Rhodamine B. ex. con't. ....	lb.	8.50	—	10.00
Safranin .....	lb.	2.75	—	3.25
Victoria Blue B. ....	lb.	2.75	—	3.75
Victoria Blue, base, Dom. ....	lb.	5.40	—	6.50
Victoria Blue, crys. ....	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Victoria Green .....	lb.	2.50	—	5.00
Victoria Red .....	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Victoria Yellow .....	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Violamine R & B. ....	lb.	4.00	—	5.00

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**CHEMCO BRILLIANT BLUE A**

similar to pre-war Patent Blue, can be dyed neutral, acid, chromate, chrome mordant and afterchromed.

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**CHEMCO FAST ACID VIOLET 10 B**

of general interest to both wool and silk dyers on account of its level dyeing properties in a Sulphuric Acid bath.

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a very bright Red of especial interest in the production of Brown and mode shades.

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## Dyestuffs

## Natural Dyestuffs

Annatto, fine .....	lb.	.31	—	.32
Seed .....	lb.	.04	—	.05
Carmine No. 40.....	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Cochineal .....	lb.	.45	—	.50
Gambler, see tanning.				
Indigo, Bengal .....	lb.	—	—	2.25
Oudes .....	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Guatemala .....	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Kurpahs .....	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Madras .....	lb.	.85	—	.95
Madder, Dutch .....	lb.	.25	—	.27
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo.....	lb.	14	—	15
Chinese .....	lb.	.16	—	.17
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Turmeric, Madras .....	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Aleppy .....	lb.	.06¼	—	.07¼

## Dyewoods

Barwood .....	lb.	.05½	—	.06¼
Camwood, chips .....	lb.	.12	—	.16
Fustic, sticks .....	ton	37.00	—	38.00
Chips .....	lb.	.04	—	.06
Hypernic, chips .....	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Logwood Sticks .....	ton	30.00	—	40.00
Chips .....	lb.	.03	—	.05
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Red Saunders .....	lb.	.20	—	.21

## Dye Extracts

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.				
Archil, Double .....	lb.	.20	—	.23
Triple .....	lb.	.22	—	.24
Concentrated .....	lb.	.24	—	.27

Dutch, Mangrove, see Tanning				
Rangoon, boxes .....	lb.	.15	—	.18
Liquid .....	lb.	.10	—	.11
Tablet .....	lb.	.13	—	.14
Judbear, French .....	lb.	—	—	—
English .....	lb.	.24	—	.26
Concentrated .....	lb.	—	—	—
Flavine .....	lb.	.90	—	1.25
Fustic, Solid .....	lb.	.19	—	.28
Crystals .....	lb.	.25	—	.27
Liquid, 51 deg. ....	lb.	.11	—	.15
Gall .....	lb.	.23	—	.25
Hematin Extract 51 deg. ....	lb.	.11½	—	.13½
Crystals .....	lb.	.20	—	.27
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg. ....	lb.	.20	—	.30
Logwood, solid .....	lb.	.15	—	.23
51 deg., Twaddle .....	lb.	.08	—	.13
Sage Orange, Extract 42 deg. ....	lb.	.08	—	.16
Crystals .....	lb.	—	—	.20
Persian Berries .....	lb.	.40	—	.42
Juebracho, see tanning				
Quercitron, 51 deg. ....	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Powdered, 100 p.c. ....	lb.	.12	—	.16

## Miscellaneous Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg, edible.....	lb.	—	—	.60
Technical .....	lb.	—	—	.45
Blood, imported .....	lb.	—	—	.50
Domestic .....	lb.	.40	—	.42
Prussian blue .....	lb.	.80	—	.85
Soluble .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Spray yolk .....	lb.	.30	—	.35
Turkey Red Oil.....	lb.	.11	—	.15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy.....	lb.	.09½	—	.11
100-lb. tins .....	lb.	—	—	.11
520-lb. casks .....	lb.	—	—	.10½
Carload lots .....	lb.	—	—	.09½

## Dextrins and Starches

British Gum .....	per 100 lbs.	3.15	—	3.40
Dextrin: Corn, white or yellow .....	per 100 lbs.	2.85	—	3.13
Potato white or canary.....	lb.	.07	—	.08½
Sago Flour .....	lb.	.04	—	.04¾
Starch, Powd. bags.....	100 lbs.	2.28	—	2.56
Pearl, bags .....	100 lbs.	2.18	—	2.46
Potato, Domestic .....	lb.	.04¼	—	.04¾
Imported, duty paid.....	lb.	.04¾	—	.05¼
Tapioca flour, high grade.....	lb.	.04	—	.05
Medium grade .....	lb.	.02¾	—	.03¼
Low grade .....	lb.	.02¼	—	.03

## Tanning Woods

Algarobilla .....	ton	—	—	—
Divi Divi .....	ton	42.00	—	45.00
Hemlock Bark .....	ton	16.00	—	18.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c. ....	ton	—	—	35.00
Bark, S. A. ....	ton	—	—	—
Myrobalans, J1 .....	ton	—	—	25.00
J2 .....	ton	—	—	20.00
B1 .....	ton	—	—	24.00
B2 .....	ton	—	—	19.00
R2 .....	ton	—	—	17.00
Oak Bark .....	ton	20.00	—	23.00
Ground .....	ton	—	—	25.00
Quercitron Bark rough.....	ton	—	—	10.00
Ground .....	ton	20.00	—	25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p.c. ....	ton	63.00	—	64.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. ....	ton	60.00	—	63.00
Valonia Cups 28-33 p.c. ....	ton	31.00	—	35.00
Beard, 40 p.c. ....	ton	—	—	43.00
Wattle Bark .....	ton	—	—	40.00

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## Fixed Oils

## Tanning Extracts

Chestnut, clarified, 25 p.c. tan, tanks, f.o.b. wks.....lb.	.02	— .02½
Powdered, 60 p.c.....lb.	.05¼	— .06
Decolorized.....lb.	.09	— .09½
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan liq.....lb.	.07½	— .08½
Common.....lb.	.05¼	— .06
Cubes, Singapore.....lb.	.08	— .08½
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan works.....lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.....lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.08	— .08½
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.....lb.	.04½	— .05
Myrobalans, liq., 25 p.c.tan.....lb.	.05¼	— .05½
Solid, 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.09	— .09½
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c.tan.....lb.	.05	— .05¼
Tanks.....lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tks.....lb.	.03½	— .03¾
Barrels.....lb.	.04	— .04½
35 p.c. tan, bleaching.....lb.	.04½	— .05
Solid, 65 p.c. tan ordinary.....lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Clarified.....lb.	.05	— .05¼
Spruce, liquld, 25 p.c. tan, works, tanks.....lb.	.01½	— .01¾
Powd., 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.02	— .02½
Sumac, liquid.....lb.	.07½	— .09

## Animal and Fish Oils

(Carloads)		
Cod Newfoundland.....gal.	.42	— .44
Tanks.....lb.	—	— .40
Domestic, prime.....gal.	—	—
Degras American.....lb.	.03½	— .04
English.....lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
Neutral.....lb.	.09	— .13

Herring.....gal.	—	— .25
Horse.....lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Lard prime.....gal.	—	— 1.00
Off prime.....gal.	—	— .72
No. 1.....gal.	—	— .60
Extra, No. 1.....gal.	—	— .66
No. 2.....gal.	—	— .55
Menhaden, Light strained.....gal.	.40	— .43
Yellow, bleached.....gal.	.42	— .44
Extra, bleached, winter.....gal.	.44	— .46
Blown.....gal.	—	— .52
Crude, f.o.b. works, bbls.....gal.	—	— .25
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.....gal.	—	— 1.00
30 deg., cold test.....gal.	—	— .95
40 deg., cold test.....gal.	—	— .90
Pure.....gal.	—	— .80
Oleo Oil, No. 1.....lb.	—	— .12½
No. 2.....lb.	—	— .11¾
No. 3.....lb.	—	— .09¼
Red Distilled.....lb.	—	— .07½
Saponified.....lb.	—	— .07¼
Sod.....gal.	.44	— .46
Perm bleached winter		
38 deg., cold test.....gal.	—	— 1.70
45 deg., cold test.....gal.	—	— 1.65
Stearic Acid, single pressed.....lb.	—	— .10
Double pressed.....lb.	—	— .10½
Triple pressed.....lb.	—	— .11½
Tallow acidless.....gal.	—	— .65
Whale, natural winter.....gal.	—	— .60
Bleached, winter.....gal.	.65	— .67
Crude, No. 1 tanks, Coast.....lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
No. 2.....lb.	.03¾	— .04¼

## Greases, Lards, Tallows

(New York Markets)		
Grease, white.....lb.	.07	— .07¾
Yellow.....lb.	.04	— .05
Brown.....lb.	.03¾	— .04
House.....lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Bone Naphtha.....lb.	.03¾	— .04

Lard City, Steam.....lb.	—	— .11½
Compound.....lb.	.10¼	— .11
Stearine, lard.....lb.	—	— .15
Oleo.....lb.	—	— .10¾
Tallow, edible.....lb.	—	— .08¾
City, Special, loose.....lb.	.06¼	— .06½

## (Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible.....lb.	.07¾	— .08
City Fancy.....lb.	.07¼	— .07¾
Prime Packers.....lb.	.07	— .07¾
Grease, Choice White.....lb.	.06¼	— .07
"B" White.....lb.	.05	— .05¾
Yellow.....lb.	.04	— .04¾
Brown.....lb.	.03¾	— .03¾
Bone.....lb.	.02½	— .02¾
House.....lb.	.03¾	— .04
Stearine, prime Oleo.....lb.	.10	— .10½
Lard.....lb.	.11	— .11½

## Vegetable Oils

Castor, No. 1 bbls.....lb.	.11	— .11½
Cases.....lb.	—	— .12
No. 3.....lb.	.09	— .09½
China Wood Oil, bbls.....lb.	.13½	— .14
Coast, bbls.....lb.	.11	— .11¾
Orient to N. Y., bbls.....lb.	.11¼	— .11½
Coconut Dom., Ceylon, bbls.....lb.	.10	— .10¾
*Tanks, Spot.....lb.	.09	— .09¾
Cochin, bbls., Dom.....lb.	.10¾	— .11
*Tanks.....lb.	.10	— .10¾
Manila, tanks, coast.....lb.	.08¾	— .08¾
Edible.....lb.	.12	— .12½
Copra, Pacific Coast.....lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Corn, refined, bbls.....lb.	.10½	— .11
Crude Tanks Shipping pt.....lb.	.07¼	— .07¾
Barrels.....lb.	.07¾	— .08
Crude, bbls., N. Y.....lb.	.08½	— .09
*Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills in buyers' tanks.....lb.	.07¾	— .08
Prime Summer, Yel. bbls.....lb.	.09½	— .10
*White.....lb.	—	—
Winter yellow.....lb.	.10	— .10¾
*Nominal		

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Linseed, raw car lots.....gal.	—	—	.75
5 barrel lots.....gal.	—	—	.78
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots.....gal.	—	—	.80
Double boiled.....gal.	—	—	.81
Raw tanks.....gal.	—	—	.68
English, Shipments, bbls.....gal.	.65	—	.66
Olive, denatured.....gal.	1.10	—	1.15
Edible.....gal.	1.75	—	2.00
Foots.....lb.	.0734	—	.0814
Shipment.....lb.	.08	—	.0814
Palm Lagos, casks.....lb.	.0714	—	.08
*Benin.....lb.	—	—	.0614
Niger.....lb.	.06	—	.0614
Palm Kernel, domestic.....lb.	.10	—	.1014
Imported.....lb.	.1014	—	.11
Peanut Oil, refined.....lb.	.0714	—	.0714
Crude, f.o.b. mills tanks.....lb.	.0714	—	.0714
*Oriental, coast, tanks.....lb.	—	—	.0814
*Crude, Bbls., spot.....lb.	.0714	—	.0714
Perilla, coast tanks.....lb.	.0714	—	.0714
Bbls., N. Y.....lb.	.0934	—	.10
Poppy Seed.....gal.	3.00	—	3.25
Rapeseed, ref'd bbls.....gal.	.88	—	.90
Tanks Coast.....lb.	—	—	.9214
Blown, bbls., 8 lbs.....gal.	.9214	—	1.00
*Sesame, domestic, edible.....gal.	—	—	1.50
*Imported.....lb.	.0614	—	.0614
Soya Bean, tanks Coast.Sep.....lb.	.0814	—	.0814
New York, bbls., crude.....lb.	.0914	—	.10
Edible.....lb.	.11	—	.12
Walnut, Crude.....lb.	.11	—	.12

### OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..	—	—	—
f.o.b. New Orleans.....	—	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	—	—37.00
Columbia.....	—	—	—
New Orleans.....	—	—	—
*Corn Cake.....short ton	—	—	—30.00
Meal Chicago.....short ton	—	—	—45.00
Linseed cake, dom.....short ton	46.00	—	—47.50
Linseed Meal.....short ton	46.00	—	—47.50
*Nominal.....	—	—	—

### Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine, In bbls.....gal.	—	—	.70
Wood Turpentine, steam dis-	—	—	—
tilled, bbls.....gal.	—	—	—
Destructive distilled, bbls.....gal.	—	—	—
Pltrch, Prime.....bbl.	6.75	—	7.00
Rosins, B.....	—	—	5.45
D.....	—	—	5.45
E.....	—	—	5.50
F.....	—	—	5.55
G.....	—	—	5.70
H.....	—	—	5.75
I.....	—	—	5.80
K.....	—	—	5.90
M.....	—	—	6.10
N.....	—	—	6.60
WG.....	—	—	7.20
WW.....	—	—	—
Rosin Oil, first run.....gal.	—	—	.35
Second run.....gal.	—	—	.37
Tar, kiln-burnt.....bbls.	—	—	—11.00
Retort.....bbl.	—	—	—11.06

### Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulfate, Bulk &	—	—	—
dblc. bags.....100 lbs.	1.90	—	2.40
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y.....unit	—	—	3.00
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw.....ton	30.00	—	—32.00
Cyanamide wks.....unit	—	—	4.50
Fish Scrap, dom, dried, f.o.b.	—	—	—
works.....unit	2.90	—	3.10
Nitrate Soda.....100 lbs.	—	—	2.15
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b.	—	—	—
Chicago.....unit	2.50	—	3.10

Phosphate Rock—	—	—	—
Florida pebble, 68 p.c.....ton	5.00	—	6.00
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c.....ton	—	—	4.00
Potassium muriate, 80 p.c.....unit	—	—	.90
Shipment.....unit	—	—	—
Sulfate.....unit	1.20	—	1.35

### Metals

Aluminum 98-99% Virgin.....cwt.	20.00	—	21.00
98-99% Remelted.....cwt.	—	—	—
Remelted No. 12.....cwt.	—	—	—
Powdered.....cwt.	—	—	—
Antimony, Jap. & Chinese.....cwt.	4.50	—	4.60
Bismuth. (See Fine Chemical Prices)	—	—	—
Cadmium.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Cobalt.....lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Copper Prime Lake.....cwt.	12.00	—	12.25
Electrolytic.....cwt.	—	—	12.00
Casting.....cwt.	—	—	11.50
Iridium.....oz.	—	—	160.00
Lead Amer. S. & R. Co.....cwt.	—	—	4.40
Open Mkt. Price.....cwt.	—	—	4.40
Magnesium, 99 p.c.....lb.	—	—	1.65
Manganese ore.....unit	.25	—	.35
Mercury.....flask	—	—	44.00
Nickel Ingot.....cwt.	—	—	41.00
Shot.....cwt.	—	—	43.00
Electrolytic.....cwt.	—	—	45.00
Palladium.....oz.	51.00	—	65.00
Platinum, pure.....oz.	—	—	78.00
Silver.....oz.	—	—	94.50
Foreign.....oz.	—	—	62
Tin Straits.....cwt.	—	—	26.00
Banca.....cwt.	—	—	—
American, pure.....cwt.	—	—	—
99 p.c. pure.....cwt.	26.00	—	27.00
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit	—	—	—
Wolframite, Chinese.....	—	—	3.00
Bolivian.....	—	—	3.75
Scheelite, Amer.....	—	—	3.75
Japanese.....	—	—	—
Zinc (Spelter) Shipment.....cwt.	—	—	—
Spot.....cwt.	—	—	4.50

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## Crude Drugs

## Crude Drugs

## MISCELLANEOUS

Agar Agar, No. 1.....lb.	— .65
No. 2.....lb.	— .53
No. 3.....lb.	— .42
Agaric, white.....lb.	— 1.35
Almonds, bitter.....lb.	— .24
Sweet.....lb.	— .35
Meal.....lb.	— .35
Ambergris, black.....oz.	— 8.00
Grey.....oz.	— 25.00
Areca Nuts.....lb.	.08 — .09
Powdered.....lb.	.13 — .14
Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.70 — .75
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.....lb.	— .05
Cantharides, Chinese.....lb.	— .75
Powdered.....lb.	— .80
Russian, whole.....lb.	— 2.00
Powdered.....lb.	2.15 — 2.25
Cascara Amarga.....lb.	— .80
Castoreum.....lb.	— 4.00
Charcoal Willow, powdered.....lb.	.06 — .06½
Wood, powdered.....lb.	.01 — .01½
Civet.....oz.	2.75 — 2.90
Cochineal, U.S.P.....lb.	.45 — .55
Colocynth, Apples.....lb.	.30 — .35
Pulp, U.S.P.....lb.	.30 — .35
Spanish Apples.....lb.	— .
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste.....lb.	.18 — .20
Jewelers, large.....lb.	.75 — .80
Small.....lb.	.75 — .80
French.....lb.	.18 — .20
Dragon's Blood, Mass.....lb.	.30 — .33
Reeds.....lb.	.70 — .80
Ergot, Russian.....lb.	— .
Spanish.....lb.	1.30 — 1.35
Grains of Paradise.....lb.	.16 — .17
Guarana.....lb.	— .80
Honey Calif.....lb.	— .10

Hops, N. Y., prime.....lb.	.22 — .25
Pacific Coast, prime.....lb.	.22 — .25
Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)	
Russian.....lb.	— 10.00
Kamala.....lb.	— 3.75
Kola Nuts, West Indies.....lb.	.06 — .07
Leeches.....C.	— 15.00
Lime Juice, clarified.....gal.	.60 — .75
Lupulin.....lb.	— 1.25
Lycopodium.....lb.	2.85 — 3.25
Manna, large flake.....lb.	.73 — .75
Small flake.....lb.	.37 — .38
Moss, Iceland.....lb.	— .09
Irish, Bleached.....lb.	.08 — .10
Musk, pods., Cabardine.....oz.	16.00 — 17.00
Tonquin.....oz.	18.00 — 20.00
Grain, Cab.....oz.	25.00 — 27.00
Tonquin.....oz.	33.00 — 35.00
Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals	
Nutgalls, Chinese.....lb.	.16 — .17
Aleppy.....lb.	.13 — .14
Nux Vomica, whole.....lb.	.10 — .11
Powdered.....lb.	.16 — .17
Quassia Chips.....lb.	— .09
Santalwood, Chips.....lb.	— .35
Ground.....lb.	— .40
Scammony, resin.....lb.	— 1.25
Spermaceti, blocks.....lb.	.28 — .30
Storax, liquid tech.....lb.	— 1.25
Gen., U.S.P.....lb.	— 1.75
Tamarinds, bbls.....lb.	.03½ — .04
Kegs.....per keg	— 4.25
Tar, Barbadoes.....gal.	1.75 — 2.00
Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.	— .90
Artificial.....lb.	.10 — .11
Spirits, See Naval Stores	
Nominal	

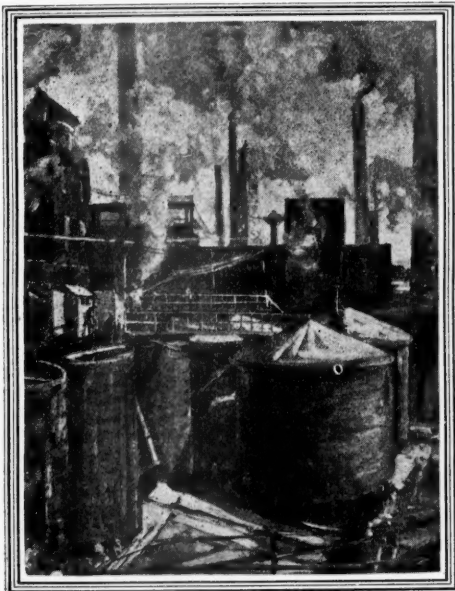
## BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para.....lb.	.25 — .27
South American.....lb.	.31 — .32
Fir, Canada.....gal.	12.00 — 13.00
Oregon.....gal.	1.40 — 1.56
Peru.....lb.	1.40 — 1.45
Tolu.....lb.	.30 — .35

## BARKS

Angostura.....lb.	— .25
Basswood Bark, pressed.....lb.	.17 — .17
Barberry (tree).....lb.	— .28
Bayberry.....lb.	— .12
Blackhaw of Root.....lb.	.28 — .30
of Tree.....lb.	.16 — .17
Buckthorn.....lb.	.08 — .10
Canella alba.....lb.	— .65
Cascara Sagrada.....lb.	.10 — .15
Cascarilla, quills.....lb.	— .35
Siftings.....lb.	— .28
Chestnut.....lb.	.09½ — .10
Cinchona, Red quills.....lb.	.30 — .35
Broken.....lb.	.20 — .30
Yellow, U.S.P.....lb.	.18 — .20
Condurango.....lb.	— .10
Cotton Root.....lb.	.16 — .17
Cramp (true).....lb.	— .45
Cramp (so-called).....lb.	— .09
Dogwood, Jamaica.....lb.	— .10
Elm, Select, bbls.....lb.	.30 — .32
Grinding.....lb.	.15 — .16
Powdered.....lb.	.18 — .19
Fringe Tree.....lb.	.30 — .32
Hemlock.....lb.	.07 — .07½
Lemon Peel.....lb.	— .09
Mezereum.....lb.	— .11
Oak, red.....lb.	— .06
White.....lb.	— .06

\*Nominal



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## Crude Drugs

Orange Peel, bitter .....	lb.	.07	—	.08
Sweet .....	lb.	.05	—	.06
Prickly Ash, Southern.....	lb.	.16	—	.17
Northern .....	lb.	.16	—	.17
Pomegranate of Root.....	lb.	.17	—	.19
of Fruit .....	lb.	.17	—	.19
Sassafras, ordinary .....	lb.	.15	—	.16
Select .....	lb.	.26	—	.27
Simaruba .....	lb.	—	—	.15
Soap whole .....	lb.	.07	—	.08
Cut .....	lb.	.16	—	.11
Crushed .....	lb.	.09½	—	.10
Wahoo of Root.....	lb.	—	—	.55
of Tree .....	lb.	.25	—	.28
Willow, Black .....	lb.	—	—	.06
White .....	lb.	—	—	.15
White Pine Rosed .....	lb.	.06	—	.08
White Poplar .....	lb.	—	—	.04
Wild Cherry—				
Thin Green Rosed.....	lb.	.16	—	.18
Thick Rosed .....	lb.	.10	—	.12
Thin Natural .....	lb.	.09	—	.10
Thick Natural .....	lb.	.06	—	.07
Witch Hazel .....	lb.	—	—	.08

## BEANS

Calabar .....	lb.	—	—	.20
Cassia Fistula .....	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Castor .....	lb.	.03	—	.03½
St. Ignatius .....	lb.	—	—	.35
St. John's Bread .....	lb.	.06	—	.08
Tonka, Angostura .....	lb.	—	—	1.25
Para .....	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Surinam .....	lb.	.80	—	.90
Vanilla, Mexican, whole.....	lb.	4.25	—	4.75
Cuts .....	lb.	3.75	—	4.00
Bourbon .....	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
South American .....	lb.	2.25	—	2.35
Tahiti, Yellow Label.....	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Green Label .....	lb.	1.50	—	1.60

## BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary .....	lb.	.90	—	1.00
XX .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Powdered .....	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Fish .....	lb.	.07½	—	.09
Horse, Nettle, dry.....	lb.	.45	—	.50
Juniper .....	lb.	.03¾	—	.04
Laurel .....	lb.	.08	—	.10
Poke .....	lb.	—	—	.18
Prickly Ash .....	lb.	.12	—	.13
Raspberries, dried .....	lb.	.35	—	.40
Saw Palmetto .....	lb.	.13	—	.14
Sloe .....	lb.	.14	—	.15

## FLOWERS

Arnica .....	lb.	.12	—	.13
Borage .....	lb.	.30	—	.32
Calendula Petals, Imp.....	lb.	—	—	.70
Chamomile German .....	lb.	.20	—	.22
Hungarian .....	lb.	.18	—	.20
Roman .....	lb.	.20	—	.22
Clover Tops .....	lb.	.10	—	.11
Dogwood .....	lb.	.15	—	.16
Elder .....	lb.	.25	—	.30
Insect, open whole.....	lb.	.32	—	.38
Closed whole .....	lb.	—	—	—
Powder, Pure .....	lb.	.36	—	.40
Flowers and stems, 50 p.c.	lb.	—	—	.25
Kousso .....	lb.	—	—	1.25
Lavender .....	lb.	.25	—	.26
Linden, with Leaves .....	lb.	.13	—	.14
Without Leaves .....	lb.	.24	—	.25
Malva, blue .....	lb.	—	—	.40
*Black .....	lb.	—	—	1.50
Mullein .....	lb.	—	—	.75
Orange .....	lb.	—	—	.75
Peony, red .....	lb.	—	—	.45
Poppy, red .....	lb.	—	—	.50
Saffron, American .....	lb.	—	—	1.25
Valencia .....	lb.	13.00	—	13.25
Violet .....	lb.	—	—	.70
Tilla (see Linden)				
*Nominal				

## GUMS

Aloes, Barbados .....	lb.	—	—	.50
Cape .....	lb.	.09	—	.10
Curacao, cases .....	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Socotrine, whole .....	lb.	—	—	.48
Ammoniac, tears .....	lb.	—	—	1.70
Powdered .....	lb.	—	—	—
Arabic, firsts .....	lb.	.26	—	.27
Seconds .....	lb.	.22	—	.23
Sorts Amber .....	lb.	.09½	—	.10
Powdered, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.19	—	.22
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	.33	—	.35
Powdered .....	lb.	.70	—	.75
Benzoin, Slam .....	lb.	—	—	1.50
Sumatra .....	lb.	.24	—	.25
Camphor, ref. See fine chem. list				
Catechu .....	lb.	.10	—	.12
Chicle .....	lb.	.75	—	1.00
Damar .....	lb.	.17	—	.18
Euphorbium .....	lb.	—	—	.35
Powdered .....	lb.	—	—	.55
Gallianum .....	lb.	—	—	1.25
Gambier .....	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Gamboge .....	lb.	—	—	1.00
Guaiac .....	lb.	.30	—	.37
Hamamelis .....	lb.	.83	—	.90
Karaya, Powdered .....	lb.	.18	—	.22
Kino .....	lb.	—	—	.50
Mastic .....	lb.	.40	—	.45
Myrrh, Select .....	lb.	.43	—	.45
Sorts .....	lb.	.40	—	.42
Olibanum, siftings .....	lb.	.11	—	.12
Tears .....	lb.	.15	—	.20
Opium. See fine chem. list				
Sandarac .....	lb.	.31	—	.32
Spruce .....	lb.	—	—	1.00
Storax, Tech. cases. See Misc'l. Drugs				
Thus .....	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Tragacanth, Aleppo first .....	lb.	3.40	—	3.50
Seconds .....	lb.	2.75	—	2.90
Powdered .....	lb.	1.25	—	1.75

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D. C. ....lb.	—	—	.80
Fine Orange .....	.56	—	.57
Second Orange .....	.54	—	.55
F. N. ....lb.	.48	—	.49
Regular bleached .....	.56	—	.58
Bone Dry ....lb.	.62	—	.64

## LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite .....	.27	—	.28
Balmomy .....	.15	—	.16
Belladonna .....	.17	—	.23
Boneset, leaves and tops..	.09	—	.10
Buchu, short .....	.85	—	.87
Long .....	—	—	—
Cannabis, true, imported..	—	—	—
American, (no assay).....	—	—	.20
U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	.30
Catnip .....	—	—	.12
Chestnut .....	—	—	.06
Chiretta .....	—	—	.24
Coca, Huanuco .....	—	—	—
Truxillo .....	—	—	.50
Coltsfoot .....	.08	—	.09
Corn Silk .....	.07	—	.08
Damiana .....	.11	—	.12
Deer Tongue .....	—	—	.09
Digitalis .....	.11	—	.13
Eucalyptus .....	—	—	.06
Grindelia Robusta .....	—	—	.10
Euphorbia Pilulifera .....	.11	—	.12
Henbane .....	.21	—	.22
Henna .....	.18	—	.20
Horehound .....	.09	—	.10
Jaborandi .....	.36	—	.38

Laurel .....	.08½	—	.04
Life Everlasting .....	—	—	.06
Liverwort .....	.23	—	.30
Lobelia .....	.20	—	.22
Matico .....	—	—	.20
Marjoram, German .....	—	—	—
French .....	.11	—	.12
Motherwort Herb .....	—	—	.14
Pennyroyal .....	.08	—	.12
Peppermint, American .....	.14	—	.20
Pitch .....	.10	—	.11
Prince's Pine .....	—	—	.16
Plantain .....	—	—	.15
Pulsatilla .....	—	—	.60
Queen of the Meadow .....	—	—	.07
Rose, red .....	—	—	.50
Rosemary .....	.04½	—	.05
Rue .....	.25	—	.30
Sage, Dalmatian .....	.05	—	.06
Greek .....	.04	—	.05
Spanish .....	.04½	—	.05
Savory .....	.10	—	.12
Senna, Alexandria, whole..	.70	—	.75
Half Leaf .....	.24	—	.25
Siftings .....	.11	—	.12
Tinnevely, Jobbing .....	.14	—	.16
Grinding .....	.06	—	.09
Pods .....	.08	—	.10
Powdered .....	.09	—	.11
Skullcap, Western .....	—	—	.20
Snearmint, American .....	—	—	.20
Squaw Vine .....	.20	—	.21
Stramonium .....	.17	—	.18
Tansy .....	.16	—	.22
Thyme Spanish .....	.06	—	.06½
French .....	.11	—	.11½
Uva Ursi .....	.04	—	.04½
Witch Hazel .....	.07	—	.08
Wormwood, imported .....	.15	—	.16
Yerba Santa .....	.12	—	.13

## ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	.22
Aletris (Unicorn true).....	.40	—	.42
Alkanet .....	.17	—	.19
Althea, cut .....	.10	—	.12
Whole .....	.10	—	.11
Angelica American .....	—	—	.19
Arnica .....	—	—	.70
Arrowroot, American .....	.04	—	.04½
Bermuda .....	—	—	—
St. Vincent .....	.04	—	.05
Bamboo Brier .....	—	—	.07
Bearsfoot .....	.06	—	.07
Belladonna .....	.18	—	.20
Berberis, Aquifolium .....	—	—	.20
Beth .....	.18	—	.19
Blood .....	.14	—	.15
Blueflag .....	.35	—	.36
Bryonia .....	.13	—	.14
Burdock .....	.10	—	.11
Calamus, bleached .....	—	—	.42
Unbleached, natural .....	—	—	.12
Cohosh, black .....	.08	—	.10
Blue .....	.08	—	.10
Colchicum .....	.27	—	.29
Colombo, whole .....	.02	—	.05
Comfrey .....	.30	—	.35
Culver's .....	.15	—	.16
Cranesbill, see Geranium	—	—	—
Dandelion, Imported .....	.10	—	.11
Doggrass, U.S.P. ....lb.	.10	—	.14
Echinacea .....	.35	—	.36
Elecampane .....	.14	—	.15
Galangal .....	.10	—	.11
Gelsemium .....	.14	—	.15
Gentian .....	—	—	.08

\*Nominal

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Ginger, Jamaica.....lb. .24 — .25	See Spices	Senega.....lb. — — .75	Foenugreek.....lb. — — .08
Ginseng, Cultivated.....lb. 1.00 — 3.00		Serpentaria.....lb. .75 — .80	Hemp, Manchurian.....lb. .03 1/4 — .04 1/4
Northwestern wild.....lb. 6.00 — 8.00		Skunk Cabbage.....lb. .20 — .22	Chilian.....lb. — — .08
Southern wild.....lb. 5.00 — 7.00		Snake, Canada natural.....lb. .30 — .32	Job's Tears, white.....lb. — — .08
Gold Seal.....lb. — — 3.75		Stripped.....lb. — — .50	Larkspur.....lb. — — .17
Powdered.....lb. — — 4.25		Spikenard.....lb. .20 — .21	Lobelia.....lb. — — .75
Hellebore, Black, Imported.....lb. — — .35		Squill, white.....lb. .05 — .06	Mustard, Bari, Brown.....lb. — — .10
White.....lb. — — .15		Stillingia.....lb. .10 1/2 — .11	Bombay, Brown.....lb. — — .06 1/2
Powdered.....lb. — — .16		Stone.....lb. — — .10	California, Brown.....lb. .04 1/2 — .04 3/4
Helonias (Unicorn false).....lb. .48 — .50		Turmeric Madras.....lb. .06 — .06 1/2	Yellow.....lb. .06 1/2 — .07
Ipecac Cartagena.....lb. 1.35 — 1.40		Aleppy.....lb. .06 1/4 — .06 1/2	Chinese, Yellow.....lb. .07 — .08
Powdered.....lb. 1.65 — 1.75		China.....lb. .06 — .06 1/2	English, Yellow.....lb. .05 1/2 — .06
Rio whole.....lb. 1.35 — 1.40		Unicorn false, See Helonias	Danish, Yellow.....lb. .05 — .05 1/2
Powdered.....lb. 1.65 — 1.75		True, See Aletris	Dutch, Yellow.....lb. .04 1/4 — .04 3/4
Jalap, whole.....lb. .16 — .22		Valerian, Belgian.....lb. .10 — .12	Poppy, Dutch.....lb. .08 1/4 — .09
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb. .23 — .25		Yellow Dock.....lb. — — .15	Turkish.....lb. — — .08 1/2
Kava Kava.....lb. — — .17		Yellow Parilla.....lb. — — .30	Blue Indian.....lb. — — .06
Lady Slipper.....lb. — — .80			White Indian.....lb. .07 — .07 1/2
Licorice, *Russian, cut.....lb. .06 — .07			Quince.....lb. .75 — .85
Spanish natural bales.....lb. .21 — .22			Rape South Amer.....lb. .04 1/2 — .05 1/2
Selected.....lb. .13 — .14			Japanese, small.....lb. — — .08 1/2
Powdered.....lb. .45 — .50			Domestic.....lb. — — .06
Lovage.....lb. — — .20			Sabadilla.....lb. — — .10
Manaca.....lb. .10 — .11			Stavesacre.....lb. — — .30
Mandrake.....lb. .90 — .95			Stramonium.....lb. — — .24
Musk, Russian.....lb. .06 — .06 1/2			Strophanthus, Hispidus.....lb. — — .35
Orris, Florentine bold.....lb. .08 1/2 — .09			Kombe.....lb. — — .05
Verona.....lb. .06 — .06 1/2			Sunflower, domestic.....lb. .04 1/2 — .05
Powdered.....lb. .72 — .75			South American.....lb. .04 — .04 1/2
Fingers.....lb. — — .25			Worm, American.....lb. .10 — .12
Pareira Brava.....lb. — — .08			*Levant.....lb. — — 1.25
Pellitory.....lb. — — .90			
Pink true.....lb. — — .19			
Pleurisy.....lb. — — .09			
Poke.....lb. .10 — .11			
Rhatany.....lb. .22 — .24			
Rhubarb.....lb. .30 — .32			
High Dried.....lb. .48 — .50			
Powdered.....lb. — — .40			
Sarsaparilla, Honduras.....lb. — — .05 1/2			
Mexican.....lb. — — .05 1/2			
Scammony Root.....lb. — — .05 1/2			

## SEEDS

Anise, Levant.....lb. — — .21	
Star.....lb. — — .15	
Spanish.....lb. .14 — .14 1/2	
Annatto.....lb. .03 — .03 1/2	
Canary, *Spanish.....lb. — — .05 1/2	
Morocco.....lb. — — .04	
South American.....lb. .06 — .06 1/2	
Caraway, African.....lb. .06 — .06 1/2	
Dutch.....lb. .90 — 1.10	
Cardamom, bleached.....lb. .40 — .42	
Decorticated.....lb. .14 — .14 1/2	
Celery.....lb. .33 — .35	
Colchicum.....lb. — — .07	
Coriander, Bombay.....lb. — — .09	
Morocco, Unbleached.....lb. — — .06	
Bleached.....lb. — — .06	
Cumin, Levant.....lb. — — .08	
Morocco.....lb. .08 1/2 — .09	
Dill.....lb. — — .08 1/2	
Fennel, French.....lb. — — 11.75	
German.....lb. — — .06 1/2	
Flax, whole.....per bbl. — — .06 1/2	
Ground.....lb. — — .06 1/2	
*Nominal	

## SPICES

Cassia Buds.....lb. .13 — .14	
China, Selected, mats.....lb. .07 — .07 1/2	
Saigon, assortment.....lb. .23 — .24	
Cinnamon, Ceylon.....lb. .14 — .20	

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## Essential Oils

Cloves, Zanzibar .....	lb.	—	.25
Ambonyas .....	lb.	.27	.28
Penang .....	lb.	.45	.46
Ginger, African .....	lb.	.07	.07½
Jamaica, grinding .....	lb.	.23½	.25
Fancy Bold .....	lb.	.28½	.29
Japan .....	lb.	—	.08½
Cochin lemon .....	lb.	.08½	.09
Mace, Slauw .....	lb.	.31	.32
Banda, No. 1 .....	lb.	.33	.34
Batavia .....	lb.	.24	.25
Nutmegs, 10s .....	lb.	.13	.16
75s-80s .....	lb.	.17	.18
Pepper, Black Sing .....	lb.	.08½	.09
White .....	lb.	.14½	.15
Peppers, Red, Mombasa .....	lb.	.26	.27
Cherries .....	lb.	.15	.16
Bombay .....	lb.	.11	.11½
Japan .....	lb.	.32	.33
Pimento, Select .....	lb.	.04	.04½

## WAXES

Bayberry .....	lb.	.19½	.21
Bees, white .....	lb.	.35	.38
Yellow, clean .....	lb.	.16	.17
Crude .....	lb.	.13	.15
Candelilla .....	lb.	.25	.27
Carnauba, Flor. ....	lb.	.55	.56
No. 1, North Country .....	lb.	.47	.48
No. 2, North Country .....	lb.	—	.26
No. 3, Fatty Gray .....	lb.	—	.13
No. 3, Chalky .....	lb.	—	.15
Ceresin Yellow .....	lb.	.08½	.10
White .....	lb.	.09	.11
Japan .....	lb.	—	.25
Montan, crude .....	lb.	—	.06
*Heached .....	lb.	—	—
Osokerite, crude, brown .....	lb.	—	.35
*Green .....	lb.	—	—
*Refined, white .....	lb.	—	—
*Domestic .....	lb.	—	—
Refined, yellow .....	lb.	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg.m.p. ....	lb.	.06	.07
Ref'd, 118-120 deg. ....	lb.	.03½	.05
Stearic Acid, See Animal Oils			
*Nominal			

## Essential Oils

Almond, Bitter, U.S.P. ....	lb.	5.00	— 8.00
Bitter, f.f. P.A. ....	lb.	5.00	— 8.00
Artificial, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chem.			
Sweet .....	lb.	.42½	.45
Peach Kernel (Apricot) ....	lb.	.28	.32
Amber, Crude .....	lb.	1.00	1.05
Rectified .....	lb.	1.30	1.40
Anise Technical .....	lb.	.45	.55
U. S. P. ....	lb.	.60	.70
Bay .....	lb.	2.25	2.35
Bergamot .....	lb.	5.35	5.50
Artificial .....	lb.	—	3.00
Birch Tar, Rect. ....	lb.	3.75	4.00
Crude .....	lb.	—	—
Bois de Rose .....	lb.	3.00	4.50
Cade .....	lb.	.75	.90
Cajuput, Native .....	lb.	.60	.65
U.S.P. ....	lb.	.70	.75
Camphor, by-product .....	lb.	.09	.10½
Japanese white .....	lb.	.25	.26
Cananga, Native .....	lb.	3.25	3.50
Rectified .....	lb.	4.25	4.50
Caraway, Rectified .....	lb.	1.45	1.60
Cassia Technical .....	lb.	.85	.90
Lead, Free .....	lb.	1.00	1.10
Redistilled, U.S.P. ....	lb.	1.25	1.30
Cedar Leaf .....	lb.	.80	.85
Cedar Wood, light. ....	lb.	.35	.38
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy .....	lb.	17.50	18.50
Leaf .....	lb.	2.00	2.25
Citronella, Ceylon .....	lb.	.32	.33
Java .....	lb.	.62	.65
Cloves, cans .....	lb.	1.75	1.85
Bottles .....	lb.	1.85	1.95
Copaiba, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.70	.75
Coriander, U.S.P. ....	lb.	10.50	11.00
Croton .....	lb.	1.10	1.20
Culebbs, U.S.P. ....	lb.	6.75	7.00
Cumin .....	lb.	5.00	5.25
Dill .....	lb.	—	4.50
Erigeron .....	lb.	—	3.50

Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.43	— .50
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P. ....	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Geranium, Rose Algerian .....	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon (Reunion) .....	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
*Turkish .....	lb.	—	4.00
Ginger .....	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Gingergrass .....	lb.	—	3.25
Hemlock .....	lb.	—	.75
Juniper Berries, rect. ....	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Wood .....	lb.	.75	— .80
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P. ....	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Spike Spanish .....	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Lemon, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.75	— .90
Lemongrass, Native .....	lb.	.85	— .90
Limes, Expressed .....	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Distilled .....	lb.	.55	— .65
Linaloe .....	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Mace, distilled .....	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Mirbane, ref., see Aromatic Chemicals			
Mustard, natural .....	lb.	—	20.00
Artificial .....	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Neroli, Bigarade .....	oz.	8.00	— 25.00
Petale .....	oz.	10.00	— 30.00
Artificial .....	lb.	14.00	— 15.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P. ....	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Orange, bitter .....	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Sweet, West Indian .....	lb.	2.75	— 2.85
Italian .....	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Origanum, Imitation .....	lb.	.30	— .35
Patchouli .....	lb.	8.25	— 9.25
Pennyroyal, domestic .....	lb.	—	1.75
Imported .....	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Peppermint Natural, tins. ....	lb.	—	2.00
Redistilled, U.S.P. ....	lb.	—	2.25
Japanese .....	lb.	—	1.15
Petit Grain, So. America. ....	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
French .....	lb.	10.00	— 11.00
Pinus Sylvestris .....	lb.	—	2.00
Pumilio .....	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Rose, French .....	oz.	10.00	— 12.00
Bulgarian .....	oz.	7.50	— 9.25
Artificial .....	oz.	2.50	— 2.75

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Rosemary, U.S.P. ....lb.	.55	— .65
Tech. ....lb.	.45	— .50
Sandalwood, East India ....lb.	6.50	— 6.75
West Indian ....lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Sassafras, natural ....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Artificial ....lb.	.53	— .53
Savin ....lb.	—	— 4.25
Spearmint ....lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Spruce ....lb.	—	— .75
Tansy, Amer. ....lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Tar, bbls. ....gal.	.30	— .32
Refined, U.S.P., cans. ....gal.	—	— 1.00
Thyme, red, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.10	— 1.15
White, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Vetiver, Bourbon ....lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Wine, heavy ....lb.	—	— 4.50
Wintergreen, sweet birch. ....lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Genuine Gaultheria ....lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk. ....lb.	.32	— .33
Wormseed Baltimore ....lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Wormwood Dom. ....lb.	13.00	— 14.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon. ....lb.	12.00	— 15.00
Manila ....lb.	25.00	— 32.00
Artificial ....lb.	—	— 10.00

## Oleo-resins

Aspidium (Malefern) ....lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Capsicum ....lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cubeb ....lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Ginger ....lb.	3.00	— 3.30
Malefern ....lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Mullein (so-called) ....lb.	—	— 5.00
*Oriss, domestic ....lb.	—	— 20.00
Imported ....lb.	—	— 22.00
Pepper, black ....lb.	—	— 6.00
Vanilla ....lb.	8.75	— 10.00

## Perfumers' Sundries

Ambergris, black ....oz.	—	— 8.00
Ambergris, gray ....oz.	—	— 25.00
Chalk, precipitated ....lb.	.02 3/4	— .03 3/4
Civet ....oz.	2.75	— 3.00
Lanolin hydrous ....lb.	.12	— .13
Lanolin anhydrous ....lb.	.16	— .17
Musk Cab., pods. ....oz.	16.00	— 17.00
Musk, Cab., grains. ....oz.	25.00	— 27.00
Musk, Tonquin, grains. ....oz.	33.00	— 35.00
Musk, Tonquin, pods. ....oz.	18.00	— 20.00
Orris Root, Florentine, whole lb.	.09	— .10
Verona ....lb.	.06	— .07
Powdered, Gran. ....lb.	.08	— .12
Rice Starch ....lb.	.15	— .16
Talc, Italian ....ton	45.00	— 46.00
Talc, French ....ton	27.00	— 28.00
Talc, domestic ....ton	18.00	— 20.00

## Aromatic Chemicals

## Natural Derivatives

Anethol ....lb.	—	— 1.75
Borneol ....lb.	—	— 3.50
Citronellol ....lb.	10.00	— 15.00
Citral ....lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Eucalyptol ....lb.	.80	— .85
Eugenol ....lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Geraniol ....lb.	2.00	— 3.50
Iso-Eugenol ....lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Linalool ....lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Menthol ....lb.	4.30	— 4.40
Rhodinol ....lb.	12.00	— 15.00
Safrol ....lb.	.67	— .70

## Synthetic Aromatics

Acetophenone, C.P. ....lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Amyl Salicylate ....lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Anisic Aldehyde ....lb.	—	— 6.00
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	— 1.50
Free From Chlorine. ....lb.	—	— 2.00
Benzyl Acetate ....lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Benzyl Alcohol ....lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Benzyl Benzoate ....lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Bromstyrol ....lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Cinnamic Acid ....lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Cinnamic Aldehyde ....lb.	—	— 4.50
Coumarin ....lb.	4.35	— 4.50
Imported ....lb.	4.25	— 4.40
Ethyl Cinnamate ....lb.	—	— 5.50
Geranyl Acetate ....lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Heliotropin ....lb.	—	— 3.00
Indol, C. P. ....oz.	—	— 10.00
Linalyl Acetate ....lb.	9.50	— 11.00
Linalyl Benzoate ....lb.	—	— 17.50
Methyl Anthranilate ....lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Methyl Cinnamate ....lb.	—	— 7.00
Methyl Paracresol ....lb.	5.50	— 10.00
Methyl Salicylate ....lb.	.32	— .33
Mirbane, rect., drums extra. lb.	.13 1/4	— .14
Musk Ambrette ....lb.	19.00	— 21.00
Musk Ketone ....lb.	—	— 15.00
Musk Xylene ....lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Nerolin ....lb.	—	— 2.50
Phenylacetaldehyde ....lb.	10.00	— 12.00
Phenylacetic Acid ....lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Phenylethylalcohol ....lb.	8.00	— 12.00
Terpineol, C. P. ....lb.	.45	— .60
Vanillin ....oz.	—	— .50
Violet, artificial (Itonone) ....lb.	—	— 8.00
Yara Yara Crystals. ....lb.	—	— 2.50

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### Imports from September 2 to September 10

**ACID**—Arsenious, 208 bbls., American Metal Co., Tampico; **Galic**, 2 bbls., Rehm & Haas Co., Buenos Aires; **Lactic**, 25 csks., Redden & Martin, Rotterdam; **Tannic**, 42 bbls., Rehm & Haas Co., Buenos Aires; **Tar**, 25 csks., Order, London

**AGAR AGAR**—50 bbls., T. M. Duché & Sons, Kobe; 25 bbls., S. W. Bridges & Co., Kobe; 125 bbls., Stanley, Jordan & Co., Kobe

**ALBUMEN**—35 cs., Order, Shanghai; 56 cs., French Kreme Co., Hankow; 56 cs., Order, Hankow; 299 cs., Bradford Co., Shanghai; 95 cs., A. Klipstein & Co., Shanghai; 150 cs., Fearon Brown & Co., Shanghai; 56 cs., D. Moss & Co., Shanghai; **Dried Egg**, 51 cs., French Kreme Co., Shanghai

**ALOE**—102 cs., R. Desvernine, Curacao; 100 cs., Selma Mercantile Corporation, Curacao  
**AMMONIUM SALTS**—Bromide, 20 cs., Order, Hamburg; **Muriate**, 130 csks., C. De P. Field Co., Bristol; 23 csks., Netherland Chem. Co., Hamburg

**ANTIMONY**—Oxide, 55 csks., E. Hills Son & Co., London; **Regulus**, 500 cs., F. A. Cundill & Co., Hankow; 1,000 cs., Yokata & Co., Hankow; 1,250 cs., Order, Hankow; 1,000 cs., A. Norden & Co., Shanghai; 503 cs., O. Gross, Shanghai

**BALSAM**—Copaiba, 220 cs., Order, Para; 14 cs., Yglesias & Co., Ciudad Bolivar

**BARIUM SALTS**—Chloride, 59 csks., Superfos Co., Hamburg; 49 bbls., Iscoga Chemical Co., Hamburg; 291 csks., Order, Hamburg; **Nitrate**, 40 drs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Rotterdam

**BARK**—Cinchona, 20 bbls., C. L. Huisking, Maracaibo

**BEANS**—Vanilla, 199 cs., Gomez & Sloan, Vera Cruz; 100 bbls., Dodge & Olcott, Maracaibo

**CALCIUM CARBIDE**—280 drs., Iron & Ore Corporation of America, Hamburg

**CAMPOR**—100 cs., F. W. Frost & Co., Tientsin; 50 cs., Eastman Kodak Co., Shanghai; **Refined**, 100 cs., Suzuki & Co., Shanghai;

50 cs., Equitable Import Co., Kobe; 150 cs., Bank of British West Africa, Kobe; 556 cs., Suzuki & Co., Kobe

**CASEIN**—7 cs., Galalithsmith, Bordeaux  
**COLORS**—1 cse., Order, Alexandria; 4 cs., Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremerhaven; 2 cs., B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., Liverpool; 8 kegs, 2 csks., Commonwealth Color & Chemical Co., Liverpool; 12 kegs, Order, Liverpool; 2 cs., R. Ingouf, Havre; 25 drs. J. L. Smith & Co., Hull; 1 csk., Commonwealth Color & Chemical Co., Hamburg; 1 cse., American Aniline Products, Rotterdam; 2 cs., 1 csk., H. A. Metz & Co., Rotterdam; 4 csks., 1 cse., National City Bank, Rotterdam; 4 csks., National City Bank, Rotterdam; 38 pkgs., Textile Alliance, Inc., Rotterdam; 2 cs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Rotterdam; 11 csks., 2 cs., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 160 csks., Textile Alliance, Rotterdam; 8 bbls., Commonwealth Color & Chemical Co., Genoa; 2 cs., Order, Genoa; 19 csks., Gelgy Co., Antwerp; 63 drs., Ciba Co., Antwerp; 3 cs., New York Color & Chemical Co., Antwerp; 6 csks., Textile Alliance, Antwerp; 3 csks., Andreykoviez & Dunk, Antwerp; 4 kegs, 10 bbls., Rehm & Haas Co., Buenos Aires; 4 bbls., Park Union Bank, Rio de Janeiro; 44 bbls., National Park Bank, Rio de Janeiro; **Bronze**, 13 cs., L. Hemmerdinger & Co., Bremerhaven; 5 cs., H. Behlen Co., Hamburg; **Coal-Tar**, 52 csks., Textile Alliance, Rotterdam; **Earth**, 1 csk., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Rotterdam

**EXTRACTS**—1 cse., Elson & Brewer, Havre; **Archil Liquor**, 5 csks., W. A. Ross & Bro., Liverpool; 25 csks., C. H. Resig, Liverpool; **Fusile**, 34 bxs., Rehm & Haas Co., Buenos Aires; **Logwood**, 100 bxs., Rehm & Haas Co., Buenos Aires; **Tamarind**, 30 cs., American Express Co., Genoa; **Quebracho**, 1,033 bgs., First National Bank of Pitts, Buenos Aires; **Rennet**, 5 kegs, 1 csk., Alphi Lux Co., Copenhagen

**GUMS**—4 pkgs., Peck & Velsor, London; 59

pkgs., Order, London; 698 pkgs., Order, Bombay; 78 pkgs., Order, Basra; 400 bgs., Thurston & Braidich, Bordeaux; 56 bgs., Order, Bombay; **Arabic**, 4 cs., Markarin Bros., Beyrou; 67 cs., Order, Bombay; **Chicle**, 30 bbls., Pablo Calvet & Co., Vera Cruz; **Copal**, 136 bgs., International Banking Corporation, Antwerp; 5 bgs., C. Buschaert, Antwerp; 153 bgs., Order, Antwerp; 100 bgs. J. D. Lewis, Antwerp; 140 bgs., Irving National Bank, Singapore; **Damar**, 112 cs., Order, Singapore; **Kadaya**, 1,215 cs., Order, Bombay; 483 bbls., Order, Bombay; **Oilbanum**, 165 cs., Order, Bombay; 100 bbls., Order, Bombay

**HERBS**—2 cs., C. J. Levy & Co., Havre; 14 cs., S. Stern, Havre; 25 bbls., Reed & Keller, Genoa; 242 bbls., R. F. Downing & Co., Genoa; 5 cs., N. Schreiber, Havre; **Princes Pine**, 120 bbls., F. H. Cone & Co., London; 80 bbls., Eaton Schleich & Woll, Antwerp

**HOPS**—10 bbls., R. F. Downing & Co., Rotterdam

**IODINE**—Resublimed, 5 cs., Corn Exchange Bank, Kobe

**IRON OXIDE**—14 csks., J. A. McNulty & Co., Liverpool; 28 csks., 42 csks., Reichard Coulston, Inc., Liverpool; 16 csks., Order, Liverpool

**LIME JUICE**—5 csks., Huth, Gillespie & Co., St. Lucia; 10 csks., F. S. Maynard & Son, Dominica; 28 csks., Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica; 7 bbls., 10 csks., Planters Produce Co., Dominica

**LITHOPONE**—800 csks., B. Moore & Co., Antwerp; 40 csks., P. Uhlich & Co., Rotterdam; 1,200 csks., Benjamin & Moore Co., Antwerp; 240 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; 30 bbls., International Ores & Metal Selling Corporation, Antwerp; 100 csks., E. M. & F. Waldo, Antwerp

**MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE**—180 drs., Schulz & Ruckgaber, Hamburg

**MANGANESE**—5 csks., J. S. Lamson & Bros., Belstol; **Hydrated Oxide**, 5 csks., Order, Liverpool

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**MYROBALANS**—10,531 bgs., Order, Bombay.  
**NAPHTHALENE**—845 bgs., Order, Bristol.  
**NUX VOMICA**—250 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Bombay.  
**OCHRE**—20 csks., J. L. Smith & Co., Hull.  
**OILS**—4 cs., Order, Alexandria; 12 drs., Guaranty Trust Co., London; 16 burdeux, Mouquin Restaurant & Wine Co., Bordeaux; Castor, 15 cs., American Express Co., Genoa; Coconut, 685,959 kilos, Order, Manila; 747 tons, Balfour, Williamson & Co., Manila; Fusel, 11 drs., Order, Antwerp; 45 drs., Order, Rotterdam; Linseed, 100 bbls., Hudson Oil Co., Hull; 582 bbls., American Linseed Co., Hull; 2,933 bbls., Order, Hull; 400 bbls., Order, London; 1,179 bbls., American Linseed Co., Bristol; 441 bbls., Venroy Produce Co., Bristol; 75 bbls., Fidelity International Trust Co., Bristol; 1,778 bbls., Order, Bristol; Olive, 25 bxs., Order, Beyrou, 48 drs., Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Beyrou; 22 bbls., D. Zade, Smyrna; 20 bbls., Order, Smyrna; 10 cs., G. Gomm, Genoa; 50 cs., East River National Bank, Genoa; 1 bbl., 25 cs., Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Genoa; 100 cs., Poletti Coda Rebecchi, Genoa; 500 cs., F. Romeo & Co., Genoa; 865 cs., G. Matalone, Genoa; 300 cs., Lopresti Bros., Genoa; 600 cs., Sutherland International Despatch, Genoa; 2,000 cs., F. Bertolli & Co., Genoa; 215 cs., Von Bremen, Asche & Co., Genoa; 50 cs., G. Pollio, Genoa; 450 cs., P. Pastene & Co., Genoa; 30 cs., Addazio Bros., Genoa; 200 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Genoa; 300 cs., East River National Bank, Genoa; 100 cs., Sutherland International Despatch, Genoa; 200 cs., Scaramelli & Co., Genoa; 925 cs., 25 bbls., Order, Genoa; 50 cs., M. Haan, Marseilles; 20 cs., A. A. Salomon, Marseilles; 35 cs., W. G. Moehring & Co., Marseilles; 150 cs., P. Parlatto, Marseilles; 7 cs., E. Cosenza, Marseilles; 22 cs., G. Forlenato, Marseilles; 1 cs., D. Andrews & Co., Marseilles; 3 cs., 9 bbls., Hudson Forwarding & Shipping Co., Marseilles; 11 cs., A. Zanfardini, Marseilles; 8 csks., C. B. Richard & Co., Marseilles; 157 pkgs., Hudson Forwarding & Shipping Co., Marseilles; 9 csks., J. Cuccipolpo, Marseilles; 60 cs., National City Bank, Marseilles; 45 cs., Columbo Co., Marseilles; 6 csks., J. Bellin, Marseilles; 165 cs., Order, Marseilles; 25 cs., Meyer & Lange, Bordeaux; 20 cs., C. H. Arnold & Co., Bordeaux; 2 cs., American Express Co., Bordeaux; 360 cs., Order, Naples; Palm, 75 csks., Order, Liverpool; 110 bbls., Order, Hull; Palm Kernel, 1 bbl., African & Eastern Trading Co., Hull; Rapeseed, 15 bbls., Pigot, Sayre & Co., Hull; 1,000 bbls., Cook & Swan Co., Kobe; 100 bbls., National City Bank, Hull; 55 bbls., Order, Hull; Sesame, 3 cs., Order, Beyrou; Wood, 600 csks., G. W. S. Patterson Co., Hankow; 150 csks., Order, Hankow; 200 bbls., Order, Hongkong; 315 csks., Patterson, Boardman & Knapp,

Shanghai; 280 csks., East Asiatic Co., Shanghai; 1,275 bbls., Mitsui & Co., Shanghai; 500 bbls., L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Shanghai; 463 csks., Van Merap & Co., Shanghai.

**OILS, ESSENTIAL**—5 cs., Morana, Inc., Havre; 1 cse., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Shanghai; 5 drs., American Exchange National Bank, Southampton; 18 drs., 3 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., London; Aniseed, 50 cs., Colgate & Co., Hongkong; Cassia, 100 cs., Anglo South American Bank, Hongkong; 50 cs., Colgate & Co., Hongkong; Lime, 3 cs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., St. Lucia; 1 cse., F. S. Maynard & Son, Dominica; 16 bbls., cs., Planters Produce Co., Dominica; Orange, 40 cs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.

**PHOSPHORUS**—100 cs., W. E. Miller, Antwerp.

**POTASSIUM SALTS**—152 bbls., F. W. Simons & Sons, Antwerp; Bicarbonate, 150 csks., R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam; 60 bbls., Superios Co., Rotterdam; Bromide, 20 cs., Order, Hamburg; Caustic, 187 drs., Iscoga Chemical Co., Hamburg; Chlorate, 67 csks., Order, Hamburg; 290 cs., Order, Hamburg; Chloride, 900 cs., American Kruger & Toll Corporation, Helsingfors; 7,299 bbs., H. Vogel, Hamburg; Nitrate, 138 bbls., W. R. Grace & Co., Buenos Aires; Sulfate, 156 drs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Rotterdam.

**QUICKSILVER**—40 flasks, Pollon & Pollon, Vera Cruz; 260 bottles, Leonhardt & Brush, Genoa.

**ROOT**—160 bls., A. Joensson & Co., Antwerp; Broom, 208 bls., Pearson Trading Co., Vera Cruz; Jalap, 22 bbs., H. Triet, Vera Cruz; Sarsaparilla, 20 bbls., D. L. Bretzfelder & Bros., Tampico.

**SAL AMMONIAC**—9 bbls., Innes, Speiden & Co., Rotterdam; 60 drs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Rotterdam.

**SEEDS**—43 bbs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 5 csks., Order, Marseilles; 311 bbs., Ross Seed Co., Copenhagen; 107 csks., J. Lonwith, Lyttelton; 112 csks., Irving National Bank, Lyttelton; Caraway, 300 bbs., C. J. Sperco & Son, Rotterdam; 100 bbs., J. D. Nordlinger, Rotterdam; 150 bbs., Levy & Lewis, Rotterdam; 100 bbls., F. D. Nordlinger, Rotterdam; 250 bbs., Habicht & Co., Rotterdam; 200 bbs., Archibald & Lewis Co., Rotterdam; 200 bbs., Jaburg Bros., Rotterdam; 100 bbls., F. H. Leggett & Co., Rotterdam; 200 bbs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; 200 bbs., Order, Rotterdam; Castor, 31,477 bbs., Order, Bombay; Coriander, 500 csks., Order, Marseilles; Cumin, 284 csks., Order, Marseilles; Flax, 64,774 bbs., Order, Buenos Aires; Mustard, 150 bbls., Midlax Co., Rotterdam; 150 bbs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; 500 bbs., S. L. Jones & Co., Flensburg; 1,000 bbs., S. L. Jones & Co., Flensburg; 45 csks., Order, Rotterdam; Poppy, 200 bbs., C. J. Sperco & Son, Rot-

terdam; 100 bbls., F. D. Nordlinger, Rotterdam; 100 bbls., F. H. Leggett & Co., Rotterdam; Rape, 50 bbs., F. D. Nordlinger, Rotterdam; 217 bbs., E. J. Sperco & Son, Rotterdam; Sesame, 1,400 bbs., A. Norden & Co., Hankow.

**SOAP**—6 cs., Kopf Manufacturing Co., London; 3 csks., Order, London; 6,735 cs., Order, Antwerp; 44 cs., Bank of America, Marseilles.

**SODIUM SALTS**—Ash, 1,000 bbs., Order, Antwerp; Bromide, 22 cs., First National Bank, Hamburg; Hydrosulfite, 260 csks., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; Prussiate, 37 csks., Order, Liverpool; 60 csks., Order, Antwerp; 13 csks., Order, Antwerp; Sulfate, 93 csks., E. M. Sergeant Co., Hamburg; Sulfide, 72 csks., National City Bank, Antwerp.

**SPICES**—Cassia, 500 bbs., Daarnhild & Co., Hongkong; 150 bbs., McCormick & Co., Hongkong; 140 cs., Frank Tea & Spice Co., Hongkong; 1,250 bbs., International Banking Corporation, Hongkong; 200 bbs., F. W. Frost & Co., Hongkong; Chillies, 152 bbs., British Bank of West Africa, Bombay; 500 bbls., Order, Bombay; Ginger, 160 csks., Order, Hongkong; 2,175 bbs., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Bombay; 949 bbs., Order, Bombay; Mace, 22 bbls., 3 cs., Frame & Co., Grenada; 45 csks., 14 bbls., Royal Bank of Canada, Grenada; 2 cs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Grenada; Nutmegs, 57 bbs., Middleton & Co., Grenada; 140 bbs., Frame & Co., Grenada; 50 bbs., T. Scott & Co., Grenada; 50 bbs., Royal Bank of Canada, Grenada; 30 bbs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Grenada; 80 bbs., Order, Singapore; Pepper, 100 cs., J. Petrocelli & Co., Genoa; Red, 913 bbs., Order, Bombay; White, 420 bbs., Order, Singapore.

**TALC**—400 bbs., L. A. Salomon & Bros., Genoa; 200 bbs., C. Mathlon, Genoa.

**TARTAR**—35 csks., Tartar Chemical Works, Marseilles; 258 bbs., American Express Co., Bordeaux; Cream, 15 bbls., H. Hinrichs, Rotterdam.

**WAX**—35 bbs., Order, Liverpool; Bees, 26 csks., 5 cs., South American Shipping Co., Santos; Candellilla, 231 bbs., Order, Liverpool; Carnauba, 207 bbs., American Trading Co., Rio de Janeiro; Japan, 760 cs., H. R. Lathrop & Co., Kobe; Vegetable, 70 cs., Shema & Co., Kobe; White, 100 cs., Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Havre.

**WHITING**—2,200 bbs., Order, Antwerp.  
**WINE, MEDICINAL**—100 cs., J. Wile Sons & Co., Rotterdam; 30 cs., U. S. Forwarding Co., Rotterdam; 10 cs., Order, London; 150 cs., Order, Bordeaux.

**ZINC**—Nickelled, 10 cs., L. C. Hirsch & Co., Hamburg; Oxide, 100 csks., Manufacturers Trust Co., Antwerp; 30 bbls., Reichard, Coulston, Inc., Antwerp; 30 bbls., International Ores & Metal Selling Corporation, Antwerp.

## New Incorporations

Beetle-Barnes-Baker, Inc., Lynn, Mass., capital \$30,000. To manufacture waxes. Lorenz F. Muther, William R. Beetle, 362 Massachusetts Ave.

Elite Chemical Co., Nashville, Tenn., capital \$10,000. To manufacture chemicals. E. B. Harper and Biscoe Griffith, Nashville. Cambridge Tanning Co., Cambridge, Mass., capital \$100,000. R. T. Bailey, Massachusetts ave. and Tannery st., president and treasurer; Joseph J. Hurley, secretary.

Velvet Specialty Co., 4708 Hastings street, Detroit, Mich., capital \$25,000. To manufacture paints, oils and polishes. Edward F. Callan, M. E. Jaynes and Thomas A. Jaynes, 5957 Stanton ave.

Alexanian Hoopoe Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind., capital \$10,000. To manufacture chemicals. J. G. and M. G. Alexanian, South Bend.

Continental Chemical Corp., Watseka, Ill., has filed notice of increase in capital to \$25,000.

Ellis Drug Co., Manhattan, capital \$50,000. S. Ellis, J. Monahan, B. Eysler; attorney, E. E. Fuchs, 51 Chambers st.

William Mindlin, Jamaica, L. I., capital \$50,000. Drugs and medicines. W. and M. and C. Mindlin; attorneys, Podell, Anserge & Podell, 233 Broadway, New York.

Borough Drug Co., Brooklyn, capital \$30,000. S. Chelfetz, M. Chassin, I. Estersohn; attorney, N. L. Goldstein, 30 Church st., New York.

James' 4th st. Drug Store, Manhattan, capital \$30,000. P. and M. Gavza, J. J. Smith; attorney, S. L. Zuckerman, 250 Broadway.

Wanque Drug Co., Manhattan, capital \$50,000. A. and J. Demartini, J. Bellocchio; attorneys, Heffernan & Donn, 25 W. 45th st.

H. Suskind, Manhattan, capital \$100,000. Drugs and medicines. B. and H. Wasser, H. Suskind; attorney, L. K. Wasser, 217 Broadway.

Keystone Extract and Distributing Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. C. Duncan Vreeland, A. C. Rupp, Emil Hohn, Philadelphia. Incorporated by the Delaware Registration Trust Co.

Vacuum Flotation Corp., Manhattan, capital \$50,000. To make chemicals and machinery. C. M. Chapman, C. S. Clark; attorney, C. P. Northrup, 31 Nassau st.

Victory Soap Jelly Co., Ilion, N. Y., capital \$25,000. W. A. and E. H. and W. B. Loomis; attorney, J. A. McFarren, Ilion.

Stenray Co., Manhattan, capital \$20,000. Drugs and chemicals. S. Vahrbloom, H. E. Apple, V. P. Mehta; attorney, M. Lustig, 154 Nassau st.

Guard Good Chemical Corp., Geneva, N. Y., capital \$10,000. L. H. and C. F. Guard, G. G. Goodelle; attorney, G. I. Teter, Geneva.

Perclval E. Falkingham, Manhattan, capital \$100,000. Drugs and chemicals. P. E. and K. E. Falkingham, M. D. Cralg; attorney, L. S. Posner, 15 Broad st.

Emil Feuler Laboratories, Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. Talcum. Incorporated by the Corporation Guarantee and Trust Co., Philadelphia.

Burdette Remedies Co., Tampa, Fla., capital \$50,000. Medicines, drugs and drug sundries. A. B. Burdette, C. A. Burdette, Lella Chancey, R. E. L. Chancey.

Columbus Chemical Co., Columbus, O., capital \$10,000. Emerson L. Taylor, Charles R. Cree, L. Bergin, M. MacConathy, A. C. Wittenmeyer.

Parfumerie Dore, Portchester, N. Y., capital \$15,000. M. Breakstone, M. Pasquier, M. Silverstein; attorney, I. D. Shifrin, 110 W. 40th st., New York.

Newstadt Brothers, Dover, Del., capital \$99,000. Paints. Samuel Newstadt, Albert Newstadt, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, Harry P. Joslyn, Wilmington.

Marcel Freres, Rutherford, N. J., capital \$100,000. Perfumers. William H. Welsh, Arthur H. Schmid, Chicago; William A. Schmitt, Rutherford.

Nassau Fertilizer & Oil Co., Fernandina, Fla., capital \$500,000. J. B. Guess, Jr., W. H. Faust, Denmark, S. C.; A. L. Coleman, Silver Street, S. C.



## Books of Trade Interest

**THE ANALYST'S LABORATORY COMPANION.** By Alfred E. Johnson. 176 pages, 8 vo. Fifth edition. F. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia, 1921.

This little volume contains much of the data now included in the various chemical annuals with the exception of the long tables of physical properties. Factors based on the 1921 atomic weights for analytical calculations are the principal feature of the work. The information contained is quite valuable but it is to be regretted from the author's point of view that the same thing is to be had elsewhere in conjunction with much other equally valuable information.

**THE MANAGEMENT AND THE WORKER.** By George F. Johnson, Arthur H. Young, Wm. E. MacKenzie, W. S. Rogers, M. R. Lott, F. N. Macpherson, and others. 8 vo., 228 pages. A. W. Shaw Co., 1920.

Primarily designed to be of assistance to those who face problems in the management of their employees, it contains numerous plans and methods by which several employers have been able to preserve unity and satisfaction among the workers, and suggests ways that they may be applied. In a few cases the plans are described by the users themselves. The authors contend that an answer to practically any labor problem, can be found in the book. This statement is possibly a little broad but the volume doubtless contains much valuable material.

**AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE.** By William F. Notz, Ph.D., School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, and Richard S. Harvey, Ph.B., Law School and School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University. 8 vo., 593 pages. Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, 1921.

The work is intended as a practical guide book for teachers and students of foreign trade methods. The two laws which have affected American trade to a great extent, the Webb-Pomerene Law and the Edge Act, are discussed at length. American foreign trade policies are treated extensively and various phases of exporting are taken up. This is one of the first books of its kind and should prove helpful to merchants engaged in the export business, as well as students and teachers.

**FERTILIZERS AND MANURES.** By Sir A. D. Hall, M. A., F.R.S., formerly director of the Rothamstead experimental station, foreign member of the Royal Academy of Agriculture in Sweden. 8 vo., 384 pages. E. P. Dutton and Co., New York, 1920.

The author has written a book of great assistance to men whose work has to do directly with fertilizing, either the farmer or the senior agricultural student and teacher. He has been identified with one of the largest agricultural experimental stations in existence and uses the results of its discoveries throughout the text. The book is written in non-technical style and can be readily understood by anyone with a merely basic knowledge of chemistry. It is a good treatise on the proper application of fertilizers.

**FINANCING AN ENTERPRISE.** By Hugh R. Conyngham, Chairman of the Board, The Ronald Press Co., New York. 8 vo., 3 vol., 667 pages. The Ronald Press, New York.

This set comprises three volumes on financing an enterprise in business, the first volume being devoted to discussion of the enterprise; the second to the organization; and the third to the financing of the undertaking. The books are intended as manuals of information and suggestion. An analysis is made of the problems involved in the launching of an enterprise, suggestions are made as to capitalizing and organizing, and details of financing, selling stock, and dealing with promoters are discussed. The author has compiled his work from the experiences of business men, whom he has interviewed.

## Patents

Copies of patents may be obtained as follows: United States, 5 cents each; send to United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C.; French, one franc; send to M. M. Belin et Cie, 56 Rue des Francs-Bourgeois, Paris, for patents of the years 1921-1927, and to L'Imprimerie Nationale, 88 Rue Vieille du Temple, Paris, for patents of later date. German, one mark; send to Patent Office, Berlin. British, eight pence; send to Patent Office, London. Postage must be sent for British patents. Stamps are not accepted in payment for U. S. patents. In ordering patents, the number, name of patentee and subject of invention must be stated.

### Granted June 21, 1921

- 1,381,929—Thomas Midgley, Jr., Lancaster, Ohio. Method of making Hydrometers.
- 1,382,134—Benjamin E. D. Stafford, Pittsburg, Pa. Container for collapsible tubes.
- 1,382,135—Benjamin E. D. Stafford, Pittsburg, Pa. Collapsible tube and container for the same.
- 1,382,165—Howard B. Bishop, Media, Pa. The process of making fluroids.
- 1,382,196—Carl Jagerspacher, Basel, Switzerland. Azodyestuffs dyeing on mordants.
- 1,382,282—Henry M. Gabel, Cincinnati, Ohio. The process for making litharge and red lead.
- 1,382,318—Jesse N. Pringle, Ortega, Florida. Sanitary bottle-mouth guard.
- 1,382,404—Samuel Field, London, England. Purification of zinc solutions.
- 1,382,587—Robert Morse Withycombe, Penshurst, near Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Toothbrush.
- 1,382,600—Arthur W. Schreiner, Brooklyn, N. Y. Siphon.

### Granted June 28, 1921

- 1,382,618—Guido Blenio, New York, N. Y. Fireproofing solution.
- 1,382,679—Maximilian Charles Schweinert, West Hoboken, N. J. Water bottle stopper.
- 1,382,765—Walter Grant Dixon, West Chester, Pa. Emulsifier.
- 1,382,808—Mathias Ovrøm Sem, Christiania, Norway. The process of precipitating aluminum compound.
- 1,382,825—Clinton E. Dolbear, San Francisco, Calif. Separation of borax from potassium salts.
- 1,382,922—Victor Lenher, Madison, Wisconsin. Manufacture of selenium oxychloride.
- 1,383,050—George C. Bailey, Woodcliff-on-Hudson and Augustus E. Craver, Cliffside, N. J. The process of producing formaldehyde.
- 1,383,122—Merl W. Jones, New Lyme, Ohio. Dispensing-measure for liquids.
- 1,383,138—Robert D. Maddox, U. S. Army. Non-corrosive attachment for containers.
- 1,383,141—George H. Neidlinger, East Orange, N. J. Closing-guide for collapsible tubes.
- 1,383,264—Otto Rohm, Darmstadt, Germany. Solid Non-hygroscopic iron salt and the preparation thereof.

### Granted July 5, 1921

- 1,383,710—Allan James Field, New York, N. Y. Dyestuff and process of making the same.
- 1,383,755—Milton B. Ounnett and Raymond A. Whitaker, Rochester, N. Y. The process of producing decolorizing-carbon.
- 1,383,864—Benjamin Schobel, New York, N. Y. Process for solidifying china-wood oil and the product thereof.
- 1,383,911—William T. Doyle, Boston, Mass. Apparatus for manufacturing acid phosphate or superphosphate.
- 1,383,912—William T. Doyle, Boston, Mass. Process for manufacturing acid phosphate or superphosphate.
- 1,383,990—Andrew Kelly, London, England. Manufacture of acid sodium pyrophosphate.
- 1,384,023—Herman Everken, Essen, Germany. Acid-resisting receptacle.

### Granted July 12, 1921

- 1,384,141—James H. MacMahon, Saltville, Va. Ammonia-soda process.
- 1,384,188—Gustav W. Goerner, Boston, Mass. Cellulose-acetate solution.
- 1,384,219—Robert Wilhelm Strehlenert, Gottenborg, Sweden. The process of treating waste liquor from sulfate-cellulose factories.
- 1,384,399—Einar Neerup, Chicago, Illinois. Hydrometer-syringe.
- 1,384,444—William L. Frazier, Boise, Idaho. Diabetes Remedy.
- 1,384,445—William L. Frazier, Boise, Idaho. Diabetes Remedy.
- 1,384,566—Henry F. Merriam, Maplewood, N. J. The process of making contact sulfuric acid.

A judgment for \$5,183 has been obtained by D. L. Weil, receiver, against the Drug & Dyestuff Corp. The suit grew out of judgments obtained against one Guile who organized the Drug & Dyestuff Corporation.

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## JAPANESE DYE AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

When the import of dyestuffs into Japan was stopped by the outbreak of hostilities, says the *Drug and Chemical Markets*, something like a panic occurred amongst those who were dependent on the resulting in the start.



It is estimated that about 1,500 tons of py flowers are consumed annually in Japan in the manufacture of incense, insect powder and mosquito minators. The estimated production in 1919 was 1,200 tons, however, due to the high prices which could obtain for food crops, which induced them to the acreage devoted to the growing of pyrethrum.

A report on the German chemical market states that a majority of leading exporters of drugs and chemicals are only covering their most urgent requirements for products in demand. Quantities have already been ordered for the coming year.

## The American Economic

## Tariff League Against Dye Legislation

In reply to criticism of the attitude of the American Protective Tariff League which is opposed to the dye licensing system, by Henry B. Thompson, Secretary of the Tariff League, was fostered or established by the Tariff League.

**Fine Chemicals Lower**  
Fine chemicals are on the downward price trend, according to this week's issue of *Drug and Chemical Markets*, with manufacturing and jobbing.

**DRUG CLEARANCES DELAYED IN CUSTOMS**  
Drug and Chemical Markets say that "Accumulation of customs clearance over the Easter holidays" is causing delay.

**Drug Stocks Being Liquidated.**  
Liquidation in crude drugs is widespread, Drug and Chemical Markets say today, owing to the continuance of heavy imports at low prices. Holders are sacrificing everything, and products which have had a semblance of firmness are weakening under the pressure of lots offered on the open market. Price movements in fine chemicals are still tending

## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS STEADY TO UPWARD

Few Changes, Mostly Upward.  
Big Volume of Holiday Business;

Drug and Chemical Markets say this week: "Oil of cloves has been advanced by leading exporters. Cloves, Spearmint oil is scarce and higher. Scented oil is higher. Scented oil is higher. Scented oil is higher."

Standardised Sale Contracts  
New York Opinion on a British Scheme

Our enterprising New York contemporary, *Drug and Chemical Markets*, recently published a copy of the British Chemical Trade

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## CABLE RECEIVED TODAY BY DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS SAYS

## FINANCIAL AMERICAN

## PROFITTEERING IN QUININE.

The profit which the Dutch East India Company has made during the last few years has been the very thing which may eventually lay the golden eggs," says *Chemical Markets*. "Nothing is to be done."

## IMPORTED BOTANICALS DECLINE

Prices for Heavy Chemicals Hold Fairly

Buyers Purchase Only for Current

"Drug and Chemical Markets" says

The majority of changes this week

were in imported botanicals. Ergot

and insect powder is lower owing to larger

quantities of its relation to constitution. It is hoped

that the first of these reports can be submitted for publication this year.—*Drug and Chemical Markets*

Drugs and Chemical Markets say

quid sumac are higher, and there has

been a decline in coal tar crudes are in good demand,

## DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKET IRREGULAR

Coal Tar Crudes Scarce, Essentials Active and Vegetable Oils Register a Drop

New York, Jan. 15. — Many coal tar crudes are scarce. Benzol and toluol are in good demand, but prices are unchanged. Drug and Chemical Markets also will say tomorrow that phenol for purposes of export has advanced.

Chemical discussion of the nature of the war has advanced.

It is hoped by a few isolated chemists, Germany would have had to go out of the war after the first two years.—*Drug and Chemical Markets*

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Drugs and Chemical Markets say

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been a decline in coal tar crudes are in good demand,

Drugs and Chemical Markets say

Heavy Chemical Buying Improves.  
The heavy chemical market is firmer. Drugs and Chemical Markets will say today. The improvement seems to be of permanent nature, as buyers show more confidence and are trading freely.

## THE PERFUMERY AND ESSENTIAL OIL RECORD.

## THE AMERICAN MARKET.

Drug and Chemical Markets for November states:—Half the story of the essential oil market situation in New York this week can be told in two brief questions: "What have you in stock?" and "When can you make deliveries?"

## L'INDUSTRIE CHIMIQUE

Le développement de l'industrie des matières colorantes

Avant la guerre, l'Amérique comptait peu de matières colorantes.

## The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

Ethyl Alcohol in Demand.

An unusually heavy demand for ethyl alcohol was evident here this week, Drug and Chemical Markets will say today, at prices ranging from \$8 to \$9 a gallon.

## CHINESE CHEMIST &amp; DRUG

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班 牙 云 十 商 知 價

## DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS

Stocks of Essential Oils and Botanicals Depleted—British Dye Makers After Intermediates

New York, Dec. 4.—The Drug and Chemical Markets (this week) says: Stocks of many important essential oils are scarce.

Fine Chemicals Prices Drop.

In fine chemicals a feature this week has been the lead taken by manufacturers in reducing prices. Drug and Chemical Markets will say today. Leading producers announced cuts in acetanilid, morphine, codeine, citric acid, caffeine.

## Practical Training for Chemists

It is estimated, according to *Drug and Chemical Markets*, that there is one chemist for every 5,000 persons in the United States, and one chemical engineer for every 30,000 persons. When it is considered that one-quarter of the industrial production of the United States is in chemical manufacture, it is not surprising that the United States is short of chemists and chemical engineers.

## Synthetic Nitrogen in Germany

From "Drug and Chemical Markets"

amounts approximately

war normal consumption

of Chilean nitrate

CHIMIE & INDUSTRIE

LEUT. R. E. McCONNELL has recently inspected the Haber plant at the Oppau works of the Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik.

puni d'une amende au moins égale au la valeur des objets qui seront saisis au profit de l'Etat.

post over wide areas can describe everything enumerated in their catalogues. Thus they do not guarantee articles until they have had them thoroughly examined.—(*Drug and Chemical Markets*)



## National Alphazurine A

**N**ATIONAL Alphazurine A is a new and important "National" dye. This new product is level dyeing and produces brilliant greenish blues of superior fastness to washing and fulling. It possesses the general properties of Patent Blue A.

All classes of woolen, worsted and silk fabrics may be successfully dyed with this new "National" dye. National Alphazurine A is suited for shading chrome dyes. The chroming causes its shade to be dulled somewhat but its fastness to fulling is considerably improved by this treatment.

Further use for National Alphazurine A will be found in the tinting of paper and in the manufacture of lake pigments.

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